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A

Chronicle

OF THE

Ancient and noble Norman family

OF

De Havilland, originally of Haverland,

In the Côtentin Normandy, now of Guernsey:

INCLUDING THE ENGLISH BRANCHES

OF

HAVELLAND OF DORSETSHIRE,

NOW EXTINCT;

HAVILAND OF HAWKESBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

ALSO EXTINCT;

AND

Haviland of Somersetshire.

WITH THE

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCES.

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DEDICATED

TO

Colonel Thomas Flott De Havilland,

OF

HAVILLAND HALL, GUERNSEY;

The venerable head of an ancient race,

BY HIS AFFECTIONATE KINSMAN,

The Chronicler.

Chronicle of the De Havillands.

" My thoughts are with the dead; with them
I live in long pass'd years;
Their virtues love, their faults condemn,
Partake their hopes and fears;
And from their lessons seek and find
Instruction with an humble mind." (*Southey.*)

" Virtus in prole relucet."

The family whose annals are briefly chronicled in the following pages derives its surname from the important Neustrian fortress of Haverland, situated on the river Saire, near its mouth. This river enters the sea a little to the south of Barfleur, in the north-east of the bishopric and county of Coutances; and the castle was called Haverland Castle, from its being the chief defence of the harbour of the Saire, or Saireport. Although the great mass of the population of Neustria in the time of the Romans was Celtic, yet at a very early period of their domination the Saxons had made settlements at different points on the coast, which had hence received the name of the *Littus Saxonicum*. This will account for so many places in Lower Normandy bearing names of pure Teutonic etymology, that sure evidence of the early and permanent occupation by a people. On this Saxon coast, to the north-west of Bayeux, lies the fertile valley of the Saire, in a country which excited the admiration of Master Wace, the Jersey chronicler, who, writing his Roman de Rou in the year 1150, describes it as full of beautiful woods and rivers; and relates that, about A.D. 888, the Norse Vickings, Hastings and Bier, attacked the strong castle of Haverland[1] on the Saire but three flights of an arrow above its mouth, ravaged the surrounding country, and burnt the monasteries. This was before the treaty of Claire-sur-Epte: the duchy, however, ceded by Charles to Rollo, did not include this portion of modern Normandy, which was only acquired by a victory over the Armorican-Bretons in 931 (see Evidences, p. 17), when the county of Coutances was given to the victor Riulph, ancestor of the Vicomtes de St. Sauveur; and at the same time large possessions here were granted to a kinsman of the Duke, Bertrand the progenitor of the Barons of Briquebec, who is claimed by Mr. Wiffen as the stem of the Ducal house of Bedford.

[1] Cette liste des endroits notables de la presqu'ile du Coutentin, pillés par les Normands, et la plupart tout-à-fait ineonnus aujourd'hui, est d'autant plus précieuse que Wace, né à Jersey et habitant de Bayeux, ne pouvait manquer de bien connaître le pays.—(A. Le Prevost.)

Attached to each of these important strongholds of the Province were certain fiefs intended for their maintenance, and held by their Châtelaines. Such fiefs were generally situated within the honour to which the Castle was attached, but often at some distance from its site, and were designated by the name of the Fortress.[1] At a very early period, before the conquest of England, the Châtellenie of Haverland Castle was held by a Norman knight, who, in right of his office, possessed the fiefs attached to his charge situated in different parts of the *Coutentin*, which fees continued in the possession of his descendants long after the Castle had ceased to exist. The Barony being thus transmitted from generation to generation, the family derived not only its surname but its arms from this source. As such offices were generally conferred on junior members of great houses, it is not improbable that the first Châtelain of Haverland was a scion of the powerful Viscomtes de St. Sauveur who, as before mentioned, were then, and long after, the governors of the County of Coutances. Of this honour of St. Sauveur the family of Havilland held fiefs near Barneville, at Golleville, and St. Colomba, all in the neighbourhood of Valognes, down to the end of the 13th century. Now a high legal authority asserts, that "the name of a barony was exclusively used by its possessors and their descendants; "and the possession of a territorial name of barony as surely makes out a descent from "some of the ancient barons, as if every step of the genealogy could be proved." Dignity among the Normans was territorial rather than personal. To have so much land was to be a Baron. And the Knight and Esquire holding fewer of these broad acres were less powerful, but not less noble. To this cause we owe the superior respect which to this day, in our country, is paid to the owner of land, to that which is rendered to the possessor of any other kind of property.

The first event worthy of mention in the history of the Coutentin, as connected with our subject, is an attack upon the island of Guernsey, made by a body of pirates in 1061. Information of this descent upon the island being sent to Duke William, then at Valognes, he dispatched Sampson Lord of Anneville (also on the river Saire, near Haverland) to its relief.[2] He succeeded in driving the marauders out, and was rewarded by a grant of one half of the island, a part of which grant continues to bear his name to the present day; and is in the possession of the family de Sausmarez, believed to be his descendants. Whether a de Haverland took part in this expedition under the Sire d'Anneville, and then acquired property in the island, we do not know; although it is certain that the Haverlands held property in and were connected with Guernsey from about the time of the Conquest of England.

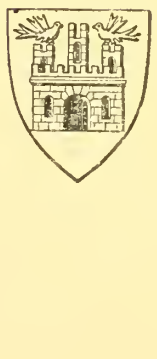
All genealogists are aware of the difficulties to be encountered in proving an unbroken descent prior to the fifteenth century, even in the most illustrious houses; and to this rule the family of which we treat forms no exception. But there is, in this case, what amounts to a moral certainty of continuous lineage,—a succession of feudal lords possessing, during several centuries, the same fief from which they derived their name, (Docs. H, I, K, L, N, and O,) and using arms only so far varied as to indicate their branching from a common stock, or their participation in the Crusades (Letter from M. Du Bosc, Doc. A, and M. De Gerville, Doc. W.) We shall therefore give, in chronological order, short notices of these Lords of Haverland down to the Sieur Thomas de Haverland of Guernsey, living A.D. 1460, from whom the modern unbroken pedigree commences.

When Duke William, in the ever-memorable year 1066, successfully asserted his right to the English throne, he was accompanied, in addition to such adventurers from

[1] Stapleton's Rolls of the Norman Exchequer, Introduction. [2] Duncan's Hist. of Guernsey.

other countries who had their fortunes to make, by all the Norman chivalry, and among them, according to the list of Brompton, were the Sieur de Haberlain (3.) and the Sieur de Golleville (3.) (Doc. A), or, as another historian gives the first name, the Sieur de Habylland. As the name, however, does not occur in Doomsday Book, it would seem that the Lord of Haverland was among the number of those who, not being adventurers, after the performance of their devoir to their Duke, as the chroniclers of the time relate, returned to the peaceful possession of their Norman properties, much to his disgust. Discoverers, as the Normans were, of America, conquerors of Russia, founders of dynasties in England, Scotland, Italy, and Jerusalem, the feat of that year remains still the most important event in the history of the race. No wonder that the ambition of gentlemen long was—nay, in our age still is—to trace themselves to some one of those who took part in that conquest. The next person on record is Robert baron[1] of Haberland, (5.) (Doc. B.) who appears in the year 1130 as a witness to a deed of his neighbour, Jordan de Rozel, Lord of Barneville, who, according to Mr. Wiffen, in his history of the House of Bedford, was a scion of the race of Bertrand, Sires de Briquebec, and direct ancestor of the Ducal family of Russell What is certain is, that Jordan's great-grandfather distinguished himself at Hastings, and that his father Roger is mentioned by Tasso as the hero of the siege of Antioch in the crusade under Duke Robert in 1091. Next in succession was another Robert de Haberland (6.) who in 1179 was Deputy Governor of the Island of Guernsey (Doc. C.) Then Phillpin de Habilland, who was one of the nobles present at the dedication of St. Martin's church in Guernsey in 1199. (Doc. D.) Robert baron de Haberland (7.) next occurs, as witness to a Charter of Philip d'Aubigné in 1219, granting certain lands in Guernsey to the Monastery of St. Michael's Mount. (Doc F.) He was succeeded by Michael and Richard (8.) de Haberland, who each held a fief of the honour of Mortain under Philip, eldest son of Philip-Augustus, King of France Anno 1233, which fiefs were forfeited for adherence to the English King. (Docs. G. and H.) Loyalty has ever formed so distinguished a trait in the character of the Norman islanders, as to find mention in every Charter of their Sovereigns; but their fidelity to King John is the most striking instance recorded in their history. At the period when Philip-Augustus seized the Duchy, the ancestors of the principal island families held fiefs on the mainland much more valuable than their insular possessions, yet they never wavered in their allegiance, preserving their loyalty at the cost of their wealth and power. The next of the family on record is William lord of Haberland, (8.) in the parishes of Golleville and St. Colomba, near Valognes, who accompanied Richard Cœur-de-Lion to Palestine, and, in memory of this Crusade, added two martlets to his paternal arms This William subinfeofed Thomas Carbonnel, of a powerful Norman family, of a portion of his Barony of Haverland, of which he was tenant *in Capite*. He was succeeded by his eldest son—

Peter lord of Haberland, (9.) who, by a Charter dated the 1st February 1260, ceded to the Monastery of Montisbourg his close *dicto as Peissons* in the parish of St. Martin of Golleville; to this Charter is attached a green seal of his Arms, viz., a Castle triple-towered, and on each side-turret a Martlet, surrounded by ✠ S'PETRI DE HAVILANT. By another Charter he confirms to the Sieur Thomas Carbonnel all that his father had granted him by a previous Charter, on condition of Homage and Service to be duly rendered, dated Sexagesima Sunday, (Docs. I. and K.) 1262.



Radulph (9.) de Haberland was one of the King's Vavasseurs of the island of Guernsey who in 1248 was summoned to give testimony at an Inquisition as to the fiefs held of the Crown in that island. (Doc. P.) He was also a Jurat of Guernsey in 1254 (Doc. Q.) The Norman islands since 1061. before the Conquest of England

[1] Every lord of a manor, holding immediately of the crown, was, during the first century after the Conquest, deemed a baron, and his manor a barony.—*Sims's Manual for the Genealogist.*

by Duke William, have each been governed by a local Legislature of life tenure, composed of a Governor called Bailiff, and twelve Legislators with the title of Jurats. (Evidences, p. 17; and Note, p. 16.) Bernard (10.) de Haberland occurs in an insular document, R, and was succeeded by his Son William (11.) de Haberland in 1299. Thomas (12.) de Haberland and William (13.) de Haberland, Hamelin (14.) de Habilland and Bernard (14.) de Habelland, all four appear in the Extent of A.D. 1331 as tenants of the King in the island of Guernsey (Doc. S.); from whom was descended Thomas (15.) Sieur de Havilland, who fought with distinguished gallantry at the recapture from the French of Mont Orgueil Castle in Jersey. The siege commenced on the 17th May 1467, and lasted nineteen weeks, (Doc. T.) and the Patent was granted as a reward for the services of himself and his companions on that occasion (Doc. U.)

We have now arrived at the point from which the family becomes divided into two great branches; for from this Thomas, the Patentee, all those who are acknowledged to belong to the race descend. From his eldest son Thomas, who inherited the island patrimony, the Guernsey line derives; and from James and his wife Hélène the two English branches of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire are descended. Before, therefore, resuming our account with the line of the Havillands of Havilland Hall in Guernsey, from the said Thomas to the present day, we shall devote some space to the subject of Heraldry and family nomenclature as connected with our race; for we must bear in mind, that lightly as these subjects are regarded now a-days, our ancestors attached the highest importance to them, jealously guarded their property in them, and that they then really possessed such vitality as to influence their conduct in life. If this be so, we should be guilty of a great omission whilst tracing the fortunes of the family, should we fail to give these subjects due attention.

On the Name and Arms of Havilland.

A monument doth represent a thing that erst hathe bene
As doth these roots by divers roots of sundry frends I wene
Sith auncestry by armorye and vertuouse renowne
Hath bene regardyd and rewardyd with castle and with towne
I thinke it skill to show good will such roots here to renewe
That when they spy theyr armorye their vertewes may ensewe.

"Nobiles sunt qui arma gentilitia antecessorum suorum proferre possunt."
Sir Edward Coke.

With the highest English legal authority to sustain us, we have not hesitated to characterize our race as *noble;* indeed, out of England, the so doing would need no comment, as in every country of Europe, to confer a coat of Arms and to *ennoble*, is, and ever has been, the same. Such was also the case in England until she became isolated from the great feudal family, when the idea of titular rank was gradually confounded with that of nobility. Still more recently, the same cause has produced a confusion between Gentlemen and Esquires. A *Gentleman* is a nobleman, one of noble birth; or, if the first ennobled, he is called a noble of Coat Armour, to distinguish him from one by descent. *Esquire* was anciently the lowest grade of military rank, and in more modern times is one who is in the Commission of the Peace, or holds some *office* to which that *title* is attached, and who may, or may not, be of gentle, *i.e.* noble, blood; as on the other hand, the wealthiest and best

descended Gentleman in England may never have held the personal rank of Esquire. Esquire, as an hereditary rank, is as foreign to the genius of chivalry as would be that of an hereditary Knighthood; and this is the cause of the order of Baronets being such an enigma to all continentals. In the year 1260 Peter de Haviland styles himself Esquire in a Charter in which he exercises powers over landed property which, in that age, were possessed by the nobility alone. To this Charter he attached his *Seal of Arms*. This document (E.) by itself therefore establishes a nobility of six centuries. But, one hundred and thirty years before Peter, we have (Doc. B.) a Robert of the same *territorial* surname a witness to a Charter of a noble neighbour of the same locality as Peter, at a time when feudal Peers alone (among the laity) acted as witnesses to such transfers of land.

We shall now give a rapid sketch of the origin of Arms and the adoption of surnames, applying the facts to our name and escocheon. The Feudal System, it is well known, originated with our Teutonic ancestors, and Heraldry, an offshoot of Feudalism, is not only German in its origin, but was reduced to a system by Henry the Fowler. The usage of Coat Armour rapidly spread over all Western Europe, and commencing with the General, the *Dux* (Duke or King), it descended in the social scale until, by the 13th century, every soldier, noble, or holder of land, then equivalent terms, possessed his heraldic shield, his Coat of Arms, which at first, like the affix to his Christian name, he took at will and laid aside when it pleased him.

At a time when writing was an unusual accomplishment, any adjunct which helped to identify the individual was found useful The Baron took his surname from his barony, and in an age of symbolism he adopted as his heraldic insignia such bearings as he deemed typical of his character; for both the colours and bearings used heraldically constituted a European language, comprehended by all who beheld the emblazoned shield, whatever their nationality. But, as the Baron used the name of one or other of his fiefs as a designation or surname, so he exercised the same freedom of choice and change as to his Arms; and his children, particularly the younger ones, generally derived their appellation from a different manor from their sire, and varied their coat either by altering the colours, by an increase in the number of the bearings, or sometimes by the use of one entirely different, by the adoption of the Arms of the mother or wife, in case either of these was an heiress Of course, when once certain insignia had been appropriated by a noble, he had, as long as he continued to use it, a vested and exclusive right to it, and as the charm of association was soon added to the family symbols, the temptation to change decreased. No event of the middle ages served to fix heraldic bearings so much as the Crusades; and comparatively few of the oldest coats which have reached us but contain something allusive to the events of the Christian struggle in the Holy Land.

On the first adoption of armorial bearings they were of the simplest character, sometimes no more than one colour, called a self-colour. From this simplicity it was found necessary to depart. As the use of Arms became general, the number of tinctures being few, the Heralds used several of them in one shield, dividing them by lines in different directions, and lastly upon this field they placed different bearings, until they arrived at the present infinite variety. Yet to the informed eye a coat is valuable in proportion to its simplicity.

> "*Forma quid hæc simplex? Simplex fuit ipsa vetustas:*
> *Simplicitas formæ stemmata prisca notat.*" Hieronymus Henings.

Each family having, as we have said, a vested right to the Arms once adopted, no encroachment on this right was permitted, and when attempted was sure to lead to such a controversy as that of Scrope and Grosvenor, which, as evidencing the importance then attached to such a possession, and the jealousy with which it was

guarded in those days, when such historic characters as the "time honoured Lancaster" and "Hotspur" were summoned as witnesses, is not surpassed in interest by any chronicle of the period.

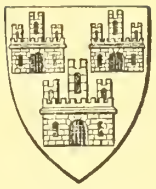
From this exclusive right in a coat, it became a maxim, more or less strictly adhered to by the Heralds in proportion as they were true to their duties, never to *grant* a coat easily to be mistaken for one already existing, and also to insist upon the insertion of some emblem of the calling by which the grantee had acquired wealth and importance In most cases, as the recipient was ignorant of the laws governing Arms, he was pleased in proportion as he received a gaudy and elaborate blazon. Phillpot, one of the most intelligent of the College in his day, not only announces the above rule, but goes on to declare that, as the race of the patentee became depurated by some generations of gentle blood, they might be permitted to ennoble their coat by simplifying it, that is, he would authorize them to drop some of its complex bearings.

We have shown how heraldry was a natural product of the Feudal System, and we have elsewhere stated that under that system all rank was much more territorial than personal, and of this characteristic Heraldry partook. To this day, in many of the continental countries, not only does the *title* go with the land, but also the Shield of Arms, a usage familiar to us in the instance of the sovereign. In connection with our subject, we have thought it worth while to allude to continental usage, particularly where that of England has come to differ from it; as in the Norman islands, the continental system prevails, and some of the more modern families bear the arms which were formerly used by the ancient possessors of the land. Such has never been the case with any of the Havillands.

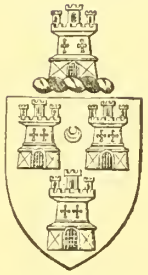
Having thus given a rapid sketch of the origin and some of the laws of Heraldry, we shall now make the application to our family escochcon. We have *proof* that our family surname was derived from a barony so called from its situation on or near a *harbour;* and as there was an important Castle of that name and in that locality, the family Arms were doubtless derived from the same source.

Of a similar origin are the Arms of the family de Sausmarez. We have stated elsewhere our belief in their descent from Sampson d'Annville. What is certain is, that from a very early period they were hereditary chatelains of more than one Norman castle, and their shield expressed this, being three Castles between three Leopard's faces.

In Heraldic language, our Arms, a *sable* Castle in a *silver* field, denotes grandeur, dignity, magnificence, fame derived from a reliance on divine doctrine, and nourished by abstinence and chastity, which beget true wisdom. (Doc. A.) The adoption of such a coat, perpetuating the image of Haverland Castle, with its walls *blackened* by the incendiary fires of Hastings and Biorn, as they stood reflected in the silver waters of the Saire, was in itself both natural and appropriate; and the motto taken in after ages, from the Proverbs, breathes the same spirit of reliance on God alone: *Dominus fortissima turris,* (Prov. xviii. 10.) In this form, that of a single Castle, the Arms were used by the family from the time of the first general use of Coat Armour; next, in commemoration of his participation in the Crusade of King Richard, William de Haverland added the Martlets. (Seal attached to Doc. F.) Of their use in this sense Nesbit speaks thus:—"The *Martlet* may be said to be an Armorial Bird, because frequent in Armories all Europe over; it is counted one of the birds of passage which import Expeditions and Voyages beyond seas, of old carried by them who went to the Holy Land to fight against the Saracens. Heraulds say that the want of *Beaks* and *Feet* denotes wounds and strokes which the maimed and lamed have received in such Expeditions and Voyages. The English tell us that they cannot go, or rise from the ground for flight as other birds, and so make their resting Places on Rocks and *Castles* from which they can easily take their flight."



And lastly, to indicate, or *difference*, the several branches of the family, the Castles were increased to three. In this form, viz., *Argent* three Towers triple-towered *sable;* and the Motto, Dominus fortissima turris (no Crest), James de Havelland brought the Arms from Guernsey to England in 1471, (Doc. **B.**, p. 33.)[1] which was prior to the incorporation of the Herald's College. The want of a Crest will surprise no one familiar with the history of Coat Armour. We have alluded to the *ad libitum* assumption of Arms, that they gradually became hereditary, and at last, when Heraldry was reduced to a system, that a change in the bearings of the paternal shield could only be effected with the permission of the Sovereign or his deputy. This freedom to change still continued in relation to the Crest, Cognizance, Motto, &c., which were considered as mere accessories personal to each member of a family which he was free to adopt or lay aside as he pleased; this is still the usage in Scotland and most continental countries. In England the incorporation of the Heralds found the vast majority of the Gentry without Crests to Arms which their ancestors had borne with pride for centuries. The College was long occupied in furnishing new Crests to these old Coats; and as they never made a grant to a family of new Arms without a Crest, the possession of a Coat wanting that appendage is evidence that the family was noble before 1484. After the establishment of the Havillands in England, that branch which settled in the Isle of Purbeck having early allied themselves with the Carews, adopted a demi-Lion erased *sable* for Crest, an evident modification of the Carew Cognizance. On the other hand, John Haviland, on settling in Somersetshire, took for his Crest one of the Castles of the field, which appears on the Seals attached to his Will, and to that of his wife Anastasia. This Crest can thus claim an antiquity of two centuries and a half. In addition, we may state the existence of a tradition that a grant of this Crest was obtained from Sir Edward Bysshe; but if so, he never recorded it in the office. and we know that all his grants were annulled by Charles II. at the Restoration.



Before closing this branch of our subject, we shall add a few words upon our family name and its mutations, and in this connection we will quote a recent work on Scotch Surnames:—"The punctilio of orthography is of very modern date. Our grandfathers, and still more our grandmothers, used wonderful licence not only with their neighbours' names but with their own. In the sixteenth century, when writing had become a common accomplishment, a man often spelt his own name six or seven different ways in a single letter. The surname of the Stirlings (of Keir) is found in their family papers spelt in sixty-four different manners." But apart from this indifference as to orthography, our family name, when surnames became more fixed, settled down into three different forms, neither of which agreed with the most ancient, or original of *Haverland.* The Guernsey family gradually perpetuated the name of *de Havilland;* the Dorsetshire branch continued that of *Havelland,* until its extinction in the middle of the eighteenth century; whilst that of Somersetshire retained the form most used by Matthew of Bristol, *Haviland.* Except in so far as it serves to preserve the etymology, and is thus an aid to family history, one form may be as good as another; but it is a cause of reasonable regret that the English branch, after retaining the prefix *de* until the end of the fifteenth century, should have disused this portion of their name, serving, as it does, to mark it as a territorial surname, and as this *particule noble* is yet highly prized throughout the continent of Europe. The name as *de Havilland* is recorded in the *original* of the Visitation of Gloucestershire of the year 1623.[2]

[1] See Chaloner's Ordinary of Arms, British Museum; Harl. M.S. 1465, fol. 164 b, A.D. 1550; and Papworth's British Armorial. [2] Robert Haviland, Esquire, then entered his pedigree as of the Manor of HAWKESBURY, his seat; but some careless scribe, in copying the Visitation for Edmondson's Heraldry, made this *Tewkesbury,* a place at which no one of the name ever resided; and this mistake has been perpetuated in all similar works down to Burke inclusive.

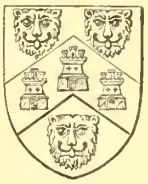
A territorial surname, together with identity of Arms, where these are borne by persons having a legal right to them, are proofs of identity of origin. But such a surname *alone* may be borne by two distinct families, being derived from different localities of a same or similar name. This is the case with the surname Haviland Besides the Norman Barony which, in the middle ages, bore the name of Haverland, there is, near the city of Norwich, a parish which from Saxon times to the present day has retained the same appellation, and after which its ancient possessors were called, bearing Arms—*Gules*, on a Fesse *argent*, between three Falcons *or*, three Inescocheons of the *first*. This family continued to flourish in the county of Norfolk during the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. On the 12th October, 1436, John de Heverlond was installed Prior of Norwich, where, cut in the stone on the west side of the interior of the tower of the cathedral, his arms as above, and impaled with those of the Priory, are still to be seen. From the English tendency to corrupt all similar names into Haviland, we have no doubt that some of those of this name, to be found in England at the present day, are descended from this Norfolk family.

Whilst, however, we do not believe that all who bear the name of *Haviland* are of the Norman family, as some of them have undoubtedly assumed the Castles as their Arms without a proved right; yet we are inclined to think that there are those of this race whose names have become corrupted to *Abelyn*, Abyleyne, or Abelyne; from the similarity of their escocheon as to the bearings, and identity as to the colours, being *Argent*, three Chessrooks *sable*.

The Guernsey Line.

We resume our Chronicle with (16–c.) Thomas de Havilland, son of (15.) the Sieur Thomas de Havilland, the Patentee, as from him the Guernsey family are descended. He was Juré Justicier de la Cour Royale de Guernesey from 1474 to 1481, and was succeeded by his son (17–f.) James de Havilland, of St. Martin's, Jurat from 1517 to the 14th October 1540. He married Colliche, (17–e.) daughter of Nicholas Fouaschin, (16–a.) Esq., Bailiff of Guernsey, and by her had issue (18–d.) James de Havilland, of St. Martin's, living in 1544, died before 1582; married Jaqueline, (18–c.) daughter of John Blondel, Esq., Jurat in 1539, and by her had issue (19–c.) James de Havilland, of St. Martin's, Procureur du Roi from 4th December 1588; Vavasseur of Fief-le-Compte 1575; married, 2nd February 1583–4, Thomasse, (19–d.) daughter of Richard Maindonail, Esq., Procureur du Roi, and left an only son (20–a.) James de Havilland, married, 11th November 1611, to Martha, (20–b.) daughter of John de Vic, Esq., Jurat in 1557, by whom he was father of—

James de Havilland (21–a.) who was a partizan on the Cromwellian side during the Great Rebellion, and was one of the Parliamentary Commissioners appointed to govern the island of Guernsey. He, with Peter Carey and Peter de Beauvoir, were inveigled by Captain Bowden and made prisoners in Castle Cornet on the 25th October 1643, whence they escaped at mid-day the 3rd of December following. James was born 6th July 1612; married, 12th November 1640, to Mary, (21–b.) the daughter of Josias Le Marchant, Esq., of the Haye-du-Puits, Jurat in 1627. James was sworn Jurat on the 1st November 1650, and at the Restoration was one of the Jurats who were continued in office by the King's order. He was subsequently deputed to Charles II., as Envoy to obtain a renewal of the island privileges. He died at Windsor whilst on that mission, and is buried in St. George's



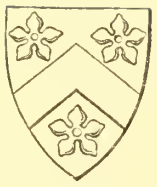
Chapel. (Guernsey Evidences, p. 114, et seq.) He left issue (22-A.) JOHN DE HAVILLAND, born 1st October 1646, who corresponded with Dr. Haviland, of Plymouth, relative to the family genealogy (Evidences, pp. 81, 82); married, 15th October 1674, Anne, (22–B.) daughter of John de Sausmarez,[2] Esq., by whom he left at his death, 13th February 1723–4, a son (23–A.) JAMES DE HAVILLAND, born 11th October 1675, married, June 1698, Catherine, (23–B.) sole daughter of the Rev. John Martin, Rector of St. Andrew's Parish. She died 29th April 1741. He died 28th June 1719, leaving a son (24–A.) JOHN DE HAVILLAND, born 2nd May 1706; Jurat 31st October 1729; married at Clapham, 17th December 1728, Mary, (24–B.) daughter of the Rev. Peter Dobrée, who was born 2nd October 1712, died 18th September 1763. By her he left issue at his death, 22nd November 1770, a son (25–A.) Sir PETER DE HAVILLAND, Knight, born 27th October 1747; sworn Advocate of the Royal Court 18th April 1770; Jurat 26th February 1785; and Bailiff of Guernsey 12th May 1810; knighted whilst Bailiff. He married first Carterette, (25–B.) daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fiott, born 3rd December 1749, by whom (who died 12th October 1780) he had—(i.) Thomas Fiott, of whom presently; (ii.) Charles, a Major in the army, married to Martha, daughter of Richard de Sausmarez, Esq., brother of Lord de Sausmarez, and died in 1845, leaving issue, 1, Charles Richard, M.A. in holy orders; 2, James, Major in the Royal Artillery; 3, John, a Captain in the Army; 4, Harriet. (iii.) Carterette, married to Colonel Sir George Smith, Knight, who died at Cadiz in 1809; she died in 1844. (iv.) Catherine, married to the late Thomas de Sausmarez, Attorney-General of Guernsey. (v.) Anne, married to Daniel de Lisle, Esq. (vi.) Mary, married to Thomas Andros, Esq., a descendant of Sir Edmund Andros. Sir Peter married secondly, in 1796, Emelia, (25–C.) daughter of Elisha Tupper, Esquire, but by her he had no issue. He died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son (Evidences, p. 122) (26–A.) THOMAS FIOTT DE HAVILLAND, Esq., of Havilland-Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel, H.E.I.S., Jurat of the Royal Court; born 10th April 1775, married first, the 3rd September 1808, Elizabeth, (26–B.) daughter of Thomas de Sausmarez, Esq., first cousin of Lord de Sausmarez, and by her had issue (i.) Thomas, (27–C.) Captain of the 55th Regiment, died of fever at Hong-Kong, 6th September 1843. (ii.) Charles Ross, in holy orders, married Grace Anne, daughter of David Verner, Esq., and niece of Colonel Verner, by whom he left issue at his death one son (28–A.) (iii.) Emelia Andros. (iv.) Elizabeth Martha, married to St. John Gore, Esq., son of the Rev. Thomas Gore, and nephew of Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. The Colonel married secondly Harriet, (26–C.) daughter of Anthony Gore, Esquire.

The English Line.

James de Havelland, (16.) Esquire, second son of the **Sieur Thomas** (15.) **de Havilland**, of Guernsey, was the founder of the family in England. The father, as before mentioned, for his services in the recovery of Jersey, was rewarded in the Patent of Edward IV. (Doc. U.) And, in order to avail himself of the privileges thus conferred, he established his second son at Poole in Dorsetshire, of the subsequent prosperity of which place he may justly be considered the founder; for by his wealth, energy, and ability whilst living, and his charities when dead, he raised it from a place of small importance to be a flourishing and wealthy port. He established there a valuable commerce, particularly with Normandy and Spain, which continued to flourish for a

[1] Arms of FOUASCHIN—*Or*, Fretté *azure* nailed *or*, a Bull's head erased, between three Leopards' faces *argent*. (See p. 8.) [2] Arms de SAUSMAREZ—*Argent*, on a Cheveron *gules*, between three Leopards' faces *sable*, as many Castles *or*.

century after his death. He added, at his sole charge, the north aisle to the church of St. James, which he dedicated to the Virgin. Here he endowed a chantry; and this, which was known as the Havelland-aisle, continued to be the burial-place of his descendants as long as any of the name continued to reside in the town. He was born about 1440, and married, before leaving Guernsey, (16–H.) Hélène de Beauvoir, or des Quartier, both old island families. A William de Beauvoir, Jurat from 1448 to 1464, having married the heiress of the des Quartiers, their descendants were distinguished from the other branches of the de Beauvoirs, as de Beauvoir des Quartiers. William des Quartiers was Bailiff of Guernsey in 1447. (Evidences, pp. 33 and 40.)



By **Helena de Beauvoir, James de Havelland** had four sons, Richard, (17–I.) James, (17.) John, (17–U.) William, (17–S.) and a daughter Hélène or Eleanor, (17–M.) who married William, (17–L.) the son of Nicholas Pitt, (living temp. Henry VI.) who is the first known ancestor of that historic family. From this William Pitt and Elianor de Havelland are descended the four titled branches of the Earls of Chatham, the Earls of Londonderry, the Barons Camelford, all now extinct, and the existing Barons Rivers. Richard, (17–I.) the eldest son, married Eleanor, daughter of William Cheek, Esquire, of Great Canford, co. Dorset, and had a son, who died young, and three daughters:—1. Dora, (18–G.) married to Thomas Guilford, Esquire; 2. Alice, (18–I.) married, 1st June 1538, to William Newman, Esquire (of the family of Fife-Head), M.P. for Poole 1553—1570. Mr. Newman, on the demise of his mother-in-law, Eleanor de Havelland, inherited in right of his wife the land in Guernsey which had formed part of her dower. (Doc. **E.** and **F.**) 3. Cecilia, (18–L.) married, 30 July 1541, John Hancock, Esquire, (of the family of Christ-church, Twyneham, co. Hants) a cousin of the Reformer (Doc. **B.**) At the Dissolution in 1540, a Thomas Hancock was one of the Canons of the Priory at Christ Church, and was pensioned. A granddaughter of John and Cecilia, Rebecca, (20–F.) daughter of Richard, (19–H.) married Thomas de Sausmarez, Esquire, of Guernsey. Richard de Havelland, on the death of his only son, ceded his inheritance in Guernsey to his cousin James, (17–W.) son of Andrew (16–I.) de Havilland (Doc. **F.**) By the death, without issue male, of Richard, James, (17.) second son of James, (16.) and Hélène became head of the English line; but before we trace the fortunes of his descendants, we will dispose of the younger sons and their issue.

John Havelland, Esquire, (17–U.) the second son, purchased the Manor of Wilkeswood, in the Isle of Purbeck, about 1530, and left an only son, John Havelland, (18–X.) married to Mary, (18–Y.) daughter of Thomas Carew, of Higher-Ham Manor, in the same county, Esquire (being a younger branch of the Carews of Anthony in Cornwall). They had issue four sons, Richard (o. s. p.), Thomas, (19–C.) Anthony, (19–X.) James, (19–W.) and two daughters, Frances, (19–U.) married to John Dobbins, Esquire, of Bristol; and Margarett, (19–Y.) married to Henry (19–a) Daccombe, of Corfe Castle, Esquire. Thomas Havelland, the son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Daccombe, of Corfe-Castle, Esquire, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Titherley, Esquire, of Elton, co. Hants. They had issue James Havelland, (20–R.) who married Elizabeth, (20–S.) daughter of the Rev. Bruin Cockram, Rector of Swanich, and had a son and heir James (21–N.) Havelland, who was succeeded by his son James Havelland, (22–Y.) whose son Harvey (23–X.) Havelland, Esquire, sold the Wilkeswood Estate, and by his death without issue in 1750, the Purbeck branch became extinct. William (17–S.) the fourth son of James and Hélène, by his wife Frances, (17–T.) had an only son Matthew Havelland, (18–W.) who was Patron and Rector of St. James in Poole, and was deprived of that living in consequence of the Catholic tendency of his doctrines; he died without issue. William continued a staunch Romanist until his death, taking an active part against the *Reformers* whenever opportunity offered. (Doc. B.) Having now traced the issue of the younger sons to their extinction, we

return to the surviving line of James Havelland, (17.) Esquire, son of James and Hélène. He left by his wife Julia (17–Q.) an only son, Christopher Havelland, (18.) born circa 1512; married, 16th September 1544, Cecilia, (18–R.) daughter of John Mann, Esquire, by Cecilia, daughter of Thomas White, Esquire, both of Dorsetshire. (Docs. R. and G.)

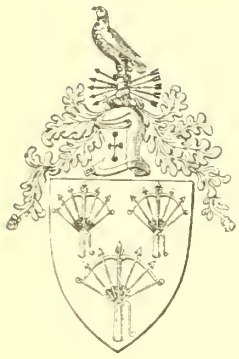
The Saxon family of Mann was of importance in Kent from before the Conquest. Their first seat was in the parish of Bredgar, half way between the cities of Rochester and Canterbury, where they gave their name to their estate, which is still known as Mann's Manor. They subsequently became possessed of the Manors of Sweet-Arden, Bonnington, Aldrington, and others in the same county. From the reign of Henry III. they held the Aldermanry of the West-Gate, Canterbury, by Grand Serjeanty, being obliged to furnish five knights for its defence. From this tenure they doubtless derived their crest, of a Castle *or*, with five spears issuing from the battlements *proper*. (See *Hasted's History of Kent*). John Mann, (16–D.) of the West-Gate House, Canterbury, had two sons, James,[1] son and heir, and John, (17–O.) who settled at Poole, county Dorset, where he twice married, first Cecilia, (17–P.) daughter of Thomas White, (by Cecilia, daughter of William Webb, Esq., of Salisbury,) by whom he had Cecilia, (18–R.) wife of Christopher Havelland, Esquire, and, secondly, Anne, (17–N.) daughter of Edward Harvey, Gentleman, of Tarrant-Launceston. By the latter he had Edward, M.P. for Poole; Amy, (18–A.) married to William Pitt, of Melcomb; and Bartholomew Mann, Esquire, a Barrister, who returned to and settled at Canterbury, appearing at the Visitation of Kent in 1592.

Christopher and Cecilia had issue three sons—Matthew, James, Nathaniel; and two daughters—Margarette, (19–P.) married to Sir Peter Buck, Knight, of the City of Rochester, and Eleanor, (19–N.) married to the Rev. William Hiley, Rector of Poole, from whom descend the Addingtons, Viscounts Sidmouth. Christopher Havelland fully sustained his grandfather's character for liberality and public spirit; being one of the most active of those who obtained the Charter of Elizabeth, which is regarded as the foundation of the municipal franchises of Poole. He died 24th January 1589–90; his wife having predeceased him, died 26th August 1586. Their two younger sons, James (19–M.) and Nathaniel, died s. p., but Matthew Haviland, Esquire, (19.) his father's successor, was baptized at Poole, the 15th June 1550. He settled at Bristol, being admitted to its freedom 9th December 1575, and was Mayor in 1607–8. He was a staunch supporter of the Protestant cause, and contributed largely towards the equipment of the fleet sent against the Spanish Armada. (Doc. D.) He possessed the manor of Hawkesbury and the estate of Abbot's-Grange, co Gloster, and those of Stockland-Bristol, Charlinch, and others in Somersetshire. (Doc. C.) He married, 9th May 1575, Mary, daughter of Robert (18–T.) Kytchin, Esquire, of Bristol. (Doc. D, p. 74.)

The Kytchin family is from the North of England. William Kytchin, of Hatfield, in the county of Herts, Gentleman, living *tempore* Edward IV., married a daughter and heiress of William Preston, of the county of Lancaster, and had issue John, Richard, and Thomas. John, his heir, at the dissolution (A° 1554) had a grant of Pilling-Hall, in the latter county, part of the dissolved monastery of Cockerland; Richard, the second son, was of Kendall, in Westmoreland, where he married Maryan, daughter of Samuel Lake, Esquire, and had by her a numerous progeny; the eldest son being Robert, born in 1531, who settled at Bristol. Here he became one of the wealthiest citizens, and one of the most munificent benefactors of a city distinguished for the philanthropy and public spirit of its merchant princes. Robert Kytchin's charities are still gratefully remembered in the commercial emporium of the West of England. (Doc. D.) He married Joan, the sole daughter and heir

[1] Visitation of Kent, A.D. 1619.

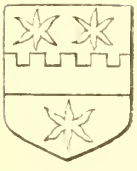
of (17–R.) **John Sachevile**, Gentleman, and left one son who died without issue, and a daughter, **Mary**, or **Maryan**, married to Matthew Haviland, Esq. The family of Kytchin is extinct in the male line. (*Visitation of Somersetshire, ped. of Kytchin, fo* 214.)



The **Sachevilles** derive their name from Sicca-Villa in Normandy, and for centuries after the Conquest they continued to hold a distinguished rank among the knightly families of Devonshire. The ancient Arms of the family were *Azure* three bundles of five Arrows *or*; but one of them marrying an heiress of the family of **Balisterius**, who bore three Crossbows, this branch of the Sachevilles fused the two Coats, bearing the Arms as they are given in the *Evidences*, A. p. 62. Of the many manors in Devonshire anciently held by the Sachevilles, and which still bear the name of their former lords, that of Clist-Sacheville was lost in the following curious manner, as related by Sir William Pole:—"Bisshops-Clist (aunciently Clist-Sachevill) contynewed in y^e^ name of Sachvill untill about y^e^ beginnynge of the raigne of King Edward I^st^. Sir Ralph Sachvill, K^t^, borrowed moneys of Walter Brownscomb, Bishop of Exeter, to furnish himself for his jorney into France in the King's service, and thereuppon having mortgaged his land for the Bishop's assurance, uppon y^e^ redemption, to bee repayde with all y^e^ chardge and cost, the Bishop should disburse. But the Bishop bestowed soe much cost in building, and otherways, that the poor knight retornynge home, and bringing the money borrowed, the Bishop's accompts grewe into soe high a proportion of expenees bestowed on it, that it amounted unto a greater valewe than the land was woorthe; and by this meanes this became one of the scites and dwelling howses of y^e^ Bishops of Exeter; and as Brounscomb cuningly gott it, soe did Bishop Voisey wastefully loose it."—*History of Devon, p.* 158. Of the other manors, some passed by heiresses to other names, as Heanton-Sacheville through the Yeos to the Rolle family; until about the end of the reign of Edward IV., the name disappears from Devonshire.—*Calend. Inq. Post. Mort.*: "8. Joh'es Sachevylle nuñ tenuit terr̃ neque tenement̃ in Comitatu Devon A° 1473"; and *Lyson's History of Devon*, pp. 47, 387, 423, and 426.

By Mary Kytchin Matthew Havilland left at his death, 11th March 1619–20, (i.) Robert Haviland, (20–G.) of Hawkesbury Manor (so entered at the Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1623), who married (20–H.) Elizabeth, daughter of John Guise, Esquire, of Elmore, co. Gloster, ancestor of the Guises baronets, and had an only son (21–D.) Matthew Havilland, of Hawkesbury, born 1608, at whose death s. p in 1670, this branch became extinct. (ii.) Matthew, (20–M.) who died unmarried in 1624. (iii.) **John**, ancestor of the Somersetshire family, of whom presently. (iv.) William, (20–M.) who married and had an only child, Bartholomew, who died without issue; and two daughters: 1st, Anne, (20–N.) married to Sampson Lortte, Esq.; and 2nd Mary, (20–P.) married 30th August 1607, to Richard Holworthy, Esq., Mayor of Bristol in 1635.

John Habiland, (20.) **Esquire, of Charlinch Hall**, co. Somerset, born the 20th August 1579, inherited from his father the Somersetshire estates, and is the progenitor of the two surviving English branches. (Docs. B and C.) Though an old man at the time of the Great Rebellion, he was so zealous a Cavalier as to be heavily fined by the revengeful government of Cromwell, but had the happiness to live to see the Restoration, dying 10th August 1663. He married, 13th May 1622, **Elizabeth**, (20–K.) daughter of Robert Everard, Gentleman, of Spaxton Court, co. Somerset.



There would appear to have been two distinct families of the name of **Everard** of note in Somersetshire—the Luxborough Everards and the Everards of Stockland-Bristol. The Luxborough family bore arms essentially different from that of Stockland, and we have been unable to trace any connection. They are believed to have become extinct in the reign of Charles the Second. The first of the family of Stockland recorded in the Visitation of 1672, is **Robert Everard**, who married the

daughter and coheir of **Thomas Hodges**,[1] Esquire, Lord of Speckington and Bridgehampton, county Somerset, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, (20–K.) married to John Haviland of Charlinch Hall. He died 22nd March 1627, and his descendants married into the families of Luttrell of Dunster Castle, Wood, Henchy, Bitford, Rogers, and Topp. The Everards are now represensed by Robert Everard Balch, of St. Audries, county Somerset.

By **Elizabeth Everard, John Haviland** had issue, 1. Robert, 2. John, and 3. **Matthew**. (Doc. F.) Robert (21–H.) married Lucretia, daughter of Francis Tuthill, Esquire, and had an only son Matthew, who died unmarried. Robert died s. p. m. the 20th February 1666–7. His father married, secondly, Anastasia, (20–Z.) but by her he had no issue.

John Haviland, (21–K.) of Charlinch Hall, Gentleman, the eldest surviving son, who appeared and entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Somersetshire in 1672. (Evidences, pp. 82, 83.) He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Dight, Esquire, of West-Buckland, by whom he had two sons, John, (22–N.) and Matthew, who died unmarried. We shall continue the line of John down to its present representative, Edmund Haviland-Burke, and then treat of the issue of Matthew, (21.) youngest son of John by Elizabeth Everard.

John Haviland, (22–N.) M.D. of Hart Hall, Oxon, born 1653, was appointed to take charge of the Royal Naval and Military Hospitals at Plymouth, and, in consequence, settled and resided there to the time of his death. By his first wife, (22–M.) Anne, daughter and coheir of John Payne, Gentleman, of Hunstile, co. Somerset, (who died 8th November 1683,) he had an only son John, (23–F.) D.D. of Exeter College, Oxon, Vicar of South Petherwyn and Trewin, co. Cornwall, who died unmarried 11th April 1762. Dr. John Haviland married, secondly, 22nd May 1685, Lucretia, (22–O.) daughter of Peter Tollar, Esq., of Fowey, co. Cornwall, by whom (who died 24th May 1752) he left at his death, 18th July 1711, two daughters, Lucretia, (23–I.) married to John Cocke, Esq., Lieutenant, Royal Navy; and Mary, (23–K.) married to William Elford, Esq., a Captain, Royal Navy; and a son and successor—

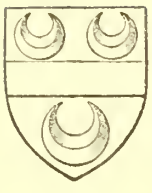
Peter Haviland, (23–L.) Esq., a Captain in the Army, who was born 1691, and married Lucy, (23–M.) who died 1st December 1775, by whom he left at his death, 7th February 1775, Mary, (24–Q.) married to William Dodge, Esq., of co. Devon; Letitia, who died unmarried; and an only son—

General William Haviland, as fine a specimen of the Christian, gentleman, and soldier as ever adorned a name, or added lustre to a family escocheon. In him were to be found all the knightly qualities of the best days of chivalry, joined to intellectual powers which only needed a wider field of action to have conferred great and lasting benefits upon his country. At pp. 89 and 90 of the Evidences will be found his epitaph, and a summary of his long services, both from the pen of his friend, the great Burke. We shall here narrate one or two incidents of his life, in the hope of conveying some idea of his character. Mr. Prior relates that "The General, who had spent nearly all his days in the Army, having been a companion of Wolfe in America, became personally known to, and highly esteemed by, George III., through some anecdotes told of his romantic generosity. One of these may be mentioned. Having applied twice or thrice ineffectually for a Commission for his son, a vacancy at length occurred in his own Regiment, the 45th, to which it was considered he had the right of nomination. While the family congratulated him on the opportunity which was thus presented of accomplishing his wishes without further trouble, he said, to their surprise, he had altered his determination; the boy could not have it. "There is," said he, "young ———, who is more in want of it than he is; his father gave me a Commission when he might otherwise have disposed of it; and being now dead, and his family

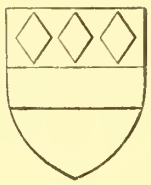
[1] Arms of Hodges—*Or*, three Crescents *sable*, on a Canton *sable* a Crown *or*. (Visitation of Somersetshire of 1623.)

unprovided for, it is but right I should repay to the son what I owe to the father My boy must wait." And the Commission was given away accordingly.

The General, whilst on service at the Havannah, had purchased a Negro body-servant, at a cost of some £40. He brought him to England, having given him the name of Cuba, in commemoration of his native island. Cuba proved a good servant, and became warmly attached to his master, generally serving in the capacity of butler. He married one of the housemaids, by whom he was the father of a large family. Unfortunately, he became addicted to drink; and the General, after a long toleration of his irregularities, was obliged to send him away. He was absent some years, during which he received constant assistance from his old master; and then some time elapsed, during which nothing was heard of him, when he was suddenly encountered in the streets of Penn, out at elbow, and in every way a picture of the prodigal son. The General took him to task for his ill conduct, and showed him that his habits were the sole cause of his misery; to which Cuba listened respectfully, and then said: "O yes, Massa, ise been bery wicked; but ise neber been an sold dis hiar watch you gib me," producing from one of the many holes in his garments a large turnip timepiece. This was too much for the General; Cuba was pardoned, and never after left his master's service. It is not many years since the last of his descendants, a Haviland Cuba, shoe-maker, lived in Penn, a pensioner of the family. General Haviland (24-o.) more than once received public recognition of his services. He was born in 1717, and received his first commission at the age of twenty-one. From that time he was in continual active military employment. He was at the reduction of the Havannah, and at the taking of Martinique, where he was second in command. In Canada he concerted measures with the Commander-in-Chief which led to the final conquest of the province. General Amherst being with his command on the Upper St. Lawrence, and Governor Murray, with another corps, below Montreal, General Haviland, at the head of ten thousand men, started from Albany, in the province of New York, and, by a masterly march through a trackless wilderness, joined the two other corps before Montreal, the three divisions arriving at that place within twenty-four hours, when the French Commander capitulated General Haviland's great mechanical genius was of eminent service in enabling the army to overcome the unusual physical difficulties of the Canadian country. On one occasion in particular, he invented and constructed a novel kind of pontoon bridge for passing the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Among his minor inventions may be mentioned an instrument which bears his name, being called a "*Haviland*." This instrument, which is praised by the mathematician Hutton, as an ingenious contrivance for rapidly finding the proper details for service from corps of different strength, is still used by staff-officers. The General's seat was at Tylersgreen House, Penn, Buckinghamshire, within three miles of Butler's Court, the seat of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, with whom he was on terms of close intimacy, which ended in a family connection by marriage, as will be seen hereafter. Mr. Burke was wont to say of the General, that he knew no one, who had not devoted a life to study, possessed of information so varied and extensive. He was twice married, and, in both cases to members of old Cheshire families; first, on the 5th July 1748, to Caroline, (24–N.) daughter of Colonel Francis and Lady Elizabeth Lee, and granddaughter of Sir Henry Lee, first Earl of Lichfield. Lady Elizabeth married, secondly, Dr. Edward Young, of Wellwyn, Herts, author of "The Night Thoughts." His correspondence, of a most affectionate character, with his step-daughter, Mrs. Haviland, is in the possession of the present Mr. Haviland-Burke. This is the family of Lee immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in his "Woodstock." By his first wife the General had no issue. He married, secondly, SALISBURY, (24–P.) daughter of THOMAS ASTON, Esquire.



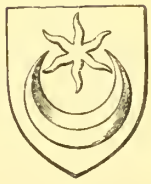
The ASTONS of the county Louth, Ireland, are a younger branch of the Astons of Aston Hall in Cheshire, the descent being as follows:—Sir THOMAS Aston of



Aston, married, in 1569, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Mainwaring, Knight, by whom he had a son and heir, John; and Sir Arthur Aston, Knight, who settled at Fulham, co. Middlesex, and had a son and heir, Richard; and Sir Arthur Aston, Knight, the distinguished Cavalier Commander who, having passed his youth in acquiring the art of war under the most eminent continental Generals, at the outbreak of the Great Rebellion returned to his native country to offer his services to his Sovereign. He brought with him the highest testimonials as to his ability, and was immediately entrusted with an important command, being esteemed, says Lord Clarendon, one of the best of the King's Generals. At Edgehill, where he lost a leg, his conduct was such, that he was soon after made Governor of Oxford. After which, he was sent to take command in Ireland, and being Governor of Drogheda, he was besieged by the army under Cromwell. Here he made a gallant defence; but the disparity of numbers rendering the contest hopeless, he surrendered on conditions, no sooner however were the brutal Cromwellian soldiery in possession, than they put the garrison to the sword, and beat out the Governor's brains with his own wooden leg. He left a son, Thomas Aston, Esq., of Drogheda, who had two sons, William, married to Sophia, daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, Lord Ferrard of Beaulieu; and Thomas Aston, Esquire, a Cornet in General Croft's Regiment of Dragoons, who married, 26th December 1730, Abigail, daughter of Henry Bellingham, Esq., of Castle Bellingham, and had a daughter, Salisbury, married to General William Haviland. By her he had issue Thomas, of whom presently; and Mary, (25–Q.) born 1756; married, October 1785, to Samuel Ruxton Fitz-Herbert, of Swinnerton, co. Meath, and died without issue in 1786

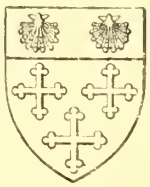
Thomas Haviland, (25–P.) Esq., of Penn, followed his father's profession, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel; his first Commission, as an Ensign in the 14th Regiment of Foot, bearing date the 3rd of January 1773. He married, the 3rd June 1793, Mary Cecilia, (25–O.) only daughter of Patrick French, (24–M.) Esq., of the Frenches of Rasan, co. Galway, by his wife Julia, (24–L) only sister of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, (24–K.) of Beaconsfield, and had by her (who died 5th March 1816) an only child who, at the death of the Colonel in 1795, succeeded as

Thomas William Aston Haviland, (26–R.) Barrister-at-Law, born 1st August 1795, who, upon the death of his mother, as the sole representative in blood of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, assumed the name and arms of Burke, in addition to those of Haviland. (Evidences, p. 112.) Mr. Haviland Burke married, 29th September 1827, Harriet Elizabeth, (26–S.) third daughter of the late William Minshull, Esq.



The Minshulls claim to descend from Aregrim, a Saxon Thane mentioned in Doomsday as then in possession of the manor of Manneshall. Certain it is that this family was seated at Minshull from the earliest historic period, and derived thence their name Fuller, in his History of the Church, p. 42, pt 19, states that "Michael de Mynshull accompanied the Lion-hearted King to the Holy-land; and, for his services there, had conferred upon him the Arms since borne by the family, being a device chosen by King Richard upon assuming the Cross, namely:—*Azure*, a Crescent surmounted by an Estoil of six points wavy *argent* And Dugdale, in his *Monasticum Anglicanum*, says that this Michael Minshull, of Minshull in Cheshire, was a great benefactor to Cambermere Abbey, and that his gifts to it were confirmed by King Henry III The elder line of the said Michael ended in heirs female. But the same author, in his History of Warwickshire, p. 135, asserts that of a younger branch descended from the said Michael, was Geoffrey Minshull, Esquire, who, according to the Visitation of Devonshire of 1620, married Ellen, daughter of William Bromley, Esquire, and had a grandson Sir Richard Minshull, of Boureton, Buckinghamshire, whose devotion to the cause of his Royal master Charles I was so conspicuous as to excite the special vengeance of the Roundheads, who entirely destroyed his house at Boureton, a curious contemporary account of which is contained in the *Mercurius*

Rusticus, London, 1685. He was created by that King, on the 1st of December 1642, Baron Minshull of Minshull in Cheshire, with remainder to the heirs males of Edward Minshull, his great-grandfather; and on the 4th of January 1642–3, Viscount Minshull of Leominster in Herefordshire. These Patents, in consequence of the then state of the country, were never enrolled; nor does it appear that the titles were ever borne by any of his descendants, but he himself is styled Viscount Minshull in his son's marriage settlements. (*Lipscomb's Hist. of Bucks*, vol. ii. p. 588.) The descent from Viscount Minshull is as follows:—He married Mary, daughter of Sir George Perkins, Knight, of Rumney, co. Notts, and died 1667, leaving issue Richard M., married to Anne, daughter of Francis Finch, Esquire, of Rushook, co Worcester, and died 1684, leaving issue William M., who married Mary, daughter of Philip Box, Esquire, of Carrsfield, co. Bucks, who died 1741, leaving issue William M., married to Martha, second daughter and co-heiress of the Rev Thomas Harding Rowland, who died 1807, leaving issue William Minshull, Esquire, of Kentish Town, who married Mary, daughter of John Hardwick, Esquire, of Newbold, Derbyshire, and died 1836, leaving issue a third daughter, Harriet Elizabeth, (26–s.) married to Thomas Haviland-Burke, Esquire, and had issue Edmund; Mary Juliana, married to Edward D'Arcy Evezard, Esquire, an officer in the army; and Caroline Frances. Mr. Haviland-Burke was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1823. He however did not practise his profession, but, possessing an ample fortune, devoted the greater portion of his life to objects of public benevolence and utility He had a rare taste for the Fine Arts, which he cultivated through life, and, at his death, possessed one of the finest collections of engravings and autographs in the kingdom. He died the 2nd of April 1852, and was succeeded by his only son. Edmund Haviland-Burke, Esquire. We now revert to the second Somerset line in the person of **Matthew**, (21.) youngest son of **John Haviland**, (20.) of Charlinch Hall. (See Wills, pp. 79 and 80 of the Evidences.)



Matthew Haviland, Esquire, (21.) of Wellisford House, in the parish of Langford-Budville, which he received with the estate of Peyton in Wellington from his father, married **Elizabeth**, (21–m.) daughter and co-heir of **John Payne**, Esquire, of Hutton and North Petherton, co. Somerset, by whom he obtained the estates of Oakenford, (now Hookingford,) in the parish of Goathurst, and Moor-house in Chilton. (Doc. I.) He resided at Oakenford until the death of his father, and there his children were baptized. He died 23rd December, 1673, and his wife survived him until the 3rd November, 1721. They had issue, first, **John**, his heir; Matthew, of Wellisford House, of whom presently; Elizabeth, (22–r.) born 1659, married, 3rd January 1677, to John Bonner, Esquire, of Comb St. Nicholas; Mary, (22–t.) born 1660, married to William Webber, Esquire, of Bathealton-Court; Matthew Haviland, Esquire, (22–w.) younger though twin brother of John, was born, 3rd June 1661, and married Elizabeth, sister of the above-named William Webber the younger, of Bathealton-Court. They had one son, Matthew Haviland, (23–u.) of Wellisford House, who, by Mary his wife, had a son and heir Matthew Haviland, (24–c.) of Wellisford House, at whose death, unmarried, 11th November 1753, the Wellisford Estate passed to his sisters and coheirs Mary and Jane. Mary Haviland, (24–d.) born 30th April 1716, married, 1st October 1755, William Webber, of the Inner Temple, Barrister, and died 15th October 1766, without issue. Mr. Webber married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bickley, of Pendy, co. Somerset, Esquire, but having no issue by her, he left the Wellisford-House estate to his niece, Gratiana Elizabeth, daughter of John Webber, Esquire, of Bindon House, co. Somerset, who married her cousin, Robert Webber Gardiner, whose father William had, in conformity with the will of his grandfather, John Gardiner, Esquire, of Brompton-Regis, co. Somerset, assumed the name and arms of Gardiner, in lieu of those of Webber; and in the descendants of this Robert and Gratiana Gardiner the Wellisford estate continues. Joan

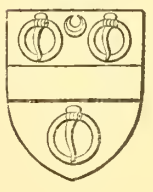
Haviland, (24–i.) the other daughter, born 17th November 1725, married, 17th September 1760, Nicholas Rittherton, of Langford-Court, Esquire; but dying soon after, her sister, Mrs. Webber, became, as before stated, sole heiress. (Evidences pp. 103, 105, and 106.)

John Haviland, (22.) Esquire, of Gundenham Manor, co. Somerset, (an estate purchased by his father from Sir Nicholas Haswell, of Haswell, Knight,) married **Joan**, (22–Q.) daughter of **William Webber**, Esquire, of Bathealton-Court.

We find the Saxon family of **Webber** seated at Badialton as early as the reign of Elizabeth, when **William Webber**, by **Mary** his wife, had two sons, 1, **Alexander**, his heir, and 2, Robert, married to Mellania, daughter and heir of James Bowerman, Gentleman, of Wells, co. Somerset (heir to the Devonshire family of that name), by William Corvanielle, of Taunton, by whom he left two sons, Edward and Lawrence Webber. (See Visitation of Somersetshire in 1623.) **Alexander Webber**, of Bathealton-Court, the elder son, was buried in Bathealton Church in 1668, leaving by **Joan** his wife (said to have been daughter and heir of **John Sydenham**, Esquire) three sons, 1, William, born 1604, died 1681; 2, Alexander, M.A., Rector of Oake, married Mary, daughter of John Colford, Esquire, of Broomfield; 3. **John Webber**, of Kittisford, Esquire, who, by **Elizabeth** his wife, had issue three sons, William, John, and Thomas. **William Webber**, Esquire, on the death without issue of his uncle William, inherited Badialton-Court. (See his Will, Evidences, p. 97.) He left issue William, his son and heir, married to Mary, (22–T.) daughter of Matthew Haviland, Gentleman, of Wellisford Manor; **Joan**, (22–Q.) married to **John Haviland**, Esquire, (22.) of Gundenham Manor, and Elizabeth, (22–X.) married to Matthew Haviland, junior, (22–W.) Gentleman, of Wellisford Manor. The Webbers have now been for two centuries and a half the chief landed proprietors and patrons of Badialton parish, and possessed of numerous manors in other parts of Somersetshire. One of them, Alexander Webber, Esquire, being a man of cultivated literary tastes, collected a library of rare and curious books and manuscripts; and having allowed the use of his collection to John Reynolds, then editing his edition of Pomponius Melæ, the map of Persia is dedicated to Mr. Webber, with his arms engraved on it. This edition bears date 1711.

John Haviland died 29th April 1736, and is buried in Langford-Budville church, (Evidences, p. 99); a church which, as the burial place for more than two centuries of this branch of the Havilands, is worthy of notice; indeed, as they were the proprietors of three-fourths of the land in this and the adjoining parishes of Runnington, Kittisford, etc., none other than themselves and their kindred have ever been interred here. But apart from the interest arising from this circumstance to one of the name, the building itself is a beautiful specimen of a small parish church. It is situated on an eminence, overlooking a rich prospect, and having within its yard four noble yew trees, a cross, and stocks. Within, to the right of the entrance door, and under a Haviland monument, the holy water stoop meets the eye. The building consists of a nave, chancel, and a small south aisle, the whole in very good preservation, few churches having been less altered since the Reformation. It is dedicated to St. James.

By Joan (22–Q.) John Haviland had issue, 1, John; 2, **Edward**, and 3, Alexander, (23–Q.) M.A. of Exeter College, Oxon, 1712, Rector of Runnington and Badialton, born 9th May 1690; married, first, Mary, (23–P.) daughter of William Webber, Esquire, of Kittisford, but by her he had no issue, secondly, Elizabeth, (23–R.) daughter of John Bluett, Esquire, by whom he had two daughters, Joan and Elizabeth (Evidences, p. 105.) John Haviland, (23–N.) Esquire, of Gundenham Manor, married, 18th January 1709, Hannah, (23–O) daughter of George Bacon, Esquire, of Harpford; and by her he left at his death, 17th September 1742, a son and heir John Haviland, (24–S.) Esquire, of Gundenham Manor, born 5th October 1720, at whose death without issue, 10th March 1786, the Gundenham estate passed to his cousin **John**, (24.) son of—



Edward Haviland, (23.) Esquire, of Peyton, (Evidences, p. 101,) married, 12th

December 1718, to **Mary**, (23–s.) daughter of **John Clatworthy**,[1] Esquire, of Clatworthy, co. Somerset, who died 17th October 1769; by her he left issue at his death, 4th October 1783, a son and heir

John Haviland, (24.) Esquire, of Gundenham Manor (which he inherited, as before mentioned, from his cousin); born 25th September 1719; married, 4th June 1753, to Anne, (24–b.) only child of **Francis Veale**,[2] Esquire, by whom he left issue two sons. Anne died 18th January 1758, and he died 19th March 1802. (Evidences, pp 107, 108.) His sons were **John**, (25.) and

James Haviland, (25–v.) Esquire; born 1st October 1755; married, 2nd April 1781, to Anne, (25–w.) daughter of the Rev. **Benjamin Cobley**, of Ide. Rector of Dodbrook, co. Devon.

The Devonshire family of **Cobley**, or **Cobleigh**, we find seated at Chittlehampton in the reign of Henry VI. **Henry Cobleigh** of that place, living 1450, had two sons, **Henry** and John; from the first the Cobleys of Combshead in Ide are descended. The second son, John, married Isabella Brightly, an heiress, and through him and his descendants the estate of Brightly passed to the Giffards. **John Cobley**, lineally descended from the aforesaid Henry, married **Anne**, daughter of **Benjamin Blackall**,[3] Esq., of Exeter, (of which family was offspring, Blackall, Bishop of Exeter,) by whom he had a son, Benjamin, married to **Elizabeth**, daughter of **Peter Churchill**,[4] of Shobrook, co. Devon, Esquire, and had issue the Rev. **Benjamin Cobley**, (24–l.) married to Sarah, (24–m.) daughter of **Thomas Ley**,[5] of Tree-Hill, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Commons, by whom he had **Anne**, (25–w.) married to **James** Haviland, Esquire; Harriet Ley, married to Nicholas Count Mordwinoff, Minister of the Russian Marine; and Major-General Thomas Cobley. (Evidences, pp. 108, 109, and 110.) Mr. Haviland is still remembered in Somersetshire for his wonderful strength and cool courage. Of the latter quality, the following well authenticated anecdote will serve as an illustration. During a yachting excursion, at the time of the war with Revolutionary France, he fell in with a man-of-war and was carried prisoner into Brest. Whilst here, he was one day playing cards with an officer in a room on the ground floor, when a dispute arose as to a point in the game, and the Frenchman, becoming excited, gave him the lie, and was of course immediately floored. Regaining his legs, he ran out of the room, and after a few minutes the landlady entered in a state of great trepidation, stating that the Gaul had passed her on the stairs going to his room, at the top of the house, for his sword; that he was furious, and the best swordsman in the garrison; and she begged the Englishman to leave the house, or his death was certain. Such a course did not meet the approbation of Mr. Haviland; but being entirely unarmed, and looking for something to serve as a weapon, his eye fell on the straight sea-coal poker, thrust between the bars of the grate; he then, assuming the attitude, not unusual with Britons, viz., with his back to the fire and his coat tails divided over his arms, awaited the event. It was not long before the Captain came rushing at him, sword in hand, and not at all cooled by his run up and down stairs. Cursing furiously, he made a lunge at his opponent, the thurst was parried and returned with the red-hot poker, passing in at the Frenchman's mouth and out at his cheek, with that peculiar hissing sound usual when hot iron enters water. This of course ended the contest. The officer, if not "satisfied," was unwilling to fight any longer with one whose weapons, as he said, were those of a savage. Mr. Haviland died 11th July 1837, leaving issue by his wife Anne, (25–w.) who died 7th July 1811, a son—

John Haviland, (26–x.) Esquire, F.R.I.A., born on the 15th December

[1] Arms of Clatworthy:—*Azure*, a Cheveron *ermine*, between three Garlands *or*, slipped *vert*.
[2] Arms of Veale:—*Argent*, on a Bend *Sable*, three Calves trippant *or*.
[3] Arms of Blackall:—Paly of six *or* and *sable*, on a Chief *gules*, three Bezants.
[4] Arms of Churchill:—*Sable*, a Lion rampant *argent*, debruised by a Bendlet *gules*.
[5] Arms of Ley:—*Argent*, a Cheveron, between three Bears' heads couped *sable*.

1792, at the family seat of Gundenham Manor. Having early manifested ability in the mathematics, and a taste for art, he was educated for the profession of an engineer, and studied architecture under Elmes, the biographer of Sir Christopher Wren. He then went to Russia in 1815, by invitation of his uncle, Count Mordwinoff, for the purpose of entering the corps of Imperial Engineers. Here, however, he met with an American, the Admiral and General Sir George von Sonntag of the Russian service, and at his instance he was induced to go to America, as a country of more congenial institutions, and offering a wider field for the exercise of his highly original powers. He went furnished with the highest testimonials, addressed to Mr. Munro, then President, and others of influence in the Republic, and from that time until his death he was the acknowledged head of his profession in the United States. Architecture has been well characterized as an art that is half a science, and in neither of these aspects has Mr. Haviland ever had a superior in his native or his adopted country. Of his taste it is unnecessary to speak, as the numerous edifices which cover America are so many monuments testifying of his artistic powers to posterity Of his scientific ability the "Toombs," or Halls of Justice, in New York, whose massive walls, like their Egyptian prototypes, seem built for all time, afford conclusive evidence, being erected upon a quicksand in the centre of the pond upon which Fulton experimented with the first steamboat. Mr. Haviland's genius was strongly original, never resting contented in following existing models; and being endowed by nature with the keenest sense of the beautiful in art, his influence on the developement, in a new country, of correct ideas in architecture cannot be overrated; sensible of this, the press throughout America has deplored his death as a national loss. He was the first to introduce the Egyptian as a style in modern architecture.

In Europe, Mr. Haviland will hereafter be chiefly remembered in the history of architecture as the inventor of the Radiating or Haviland-plan of Prison construction, without which the Separate system of confinement, now generally considered as the most efficacious, would be impracticable. He was the sole author of this most original and admirable plan; and having proved its superiority in numerous large Penitentiaries in America, Commissioners from nearly all the Governments of Europe were sent to examine into its merits, which resulted in its adoption over the whole Continent; the first European copy being the Model Prison at Pentonville. Equally original, though less important, was his new Form for the Audito ium of Theatres Rejecting the old horse-shoe, and adopting a segment of a circle with *diverging* sides. As a man, Mr. Haviland was beloved by all who knew him; his leading traits of character, extreme amiability, a lively sense of the humorous, and a ready flow of wit, making his society very enjoyable, particularly to the young, with whom he was ever an especial favourite. His chief defect, indeed, was one injurious to himself alone, or his immediate family; his utter want of selfishness prevented him from paying a due regard to his own interest, whilst his modesty caused him to underrate the value of his labours. Such men are loved by their friends, and have no enemies; they are seldom rewarded for the benefits they confer on the communities in which their lot is cast. He married **Mary**, (26–y.) daughter of Captain **William Louis Sonntag von Sonnenberg**, (25–b.) of the Regiment of Deux-Ponts, French army. (See Gentleman's Magazine, A° 1852, p. 629.)

The family of **Von Sonntag**, or rather **Sonntag von Sonnenberg** is from Switzerland, although settled for some three centuries in the Margravite, now Grand-Duchy, of Baden. The castle of Sonnenberg, which was their cradle, is on one of the most picturesque sites in the land of mountains. Engelhart von Sonntag of this family, a Canon of Constance, lies buried in Constance Cathedral. Our modern pedigree begins with **Engelhart von Sonntag**,[1] Grand Treasurer of the Margrave of Baden, who

[1] Arms of SONNTAG VON SONNENSTEIN—*Azure*, a Sun in his glory *or*. Crest, an Angel holding in the right hand a Palm-branch all *proper*, vested *azure*. Supporters, two Lions rampant, *proper*. Motto, *Semper fulgent*.

was born at Strasbourg on the 16th April 1643. He married, at Durlaeh, in 1673, **Anna Elizabeth**, daughter of **John Frederick von Wild**, by whom he had two sons, John Frederiek, grandfather of two distinguished Generals in the Austrian serviee, and **Engelhart**. Engelhart, the elder, died 12th May 1725, and is buried in the ehureh at Mülheim in Upper Baden, where his monument is yet to be seen. Engelhart, his son, born in 1675, married, 4th May 1706, **Anna Maria**, daughter of **John Jacob von Heintzman**. He died 16th September 1733, leaving a son, **John Frederick von Sonntag**, Counеillor of State, and Grand Treasurer of the Margrave of Baden, born 27th July 1708, married at Esslingen, 12th January 1740, **Maria Barbara**, daughter of **Frederick Balthazar von Rhaw**,[1] Counеillor of State of the Holy Roman Empire. He died at Pfortzheim 12th June 1749, leaving a son, **William Ludwig von Sonntag**, who, born at Pfortzheim 18th July 1745, early entered the military serviee of the Prinee of Zweibrüeken, or Deux-Ponts, whose troops were then in the army of Louis XVI. of Franee. When the Ameriean Revolutionary War broke out, and the Freneh King beeame the ally of Ameriea, the regiment of Deux-Ponts formed part of the eontingent of ten thousand men sent, under the Count de Roehambeau, to aid the Amerieans in their struggle. Captain von Sonntag was present with his regiment at the Siege of York-Town, in Virginia, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered, whieh virtually closed the war; the independenee of the States being soon after aeknowledged by Great Britain. Captain von Sonntag then resigned from the army, and settled in Philadelphia, where he married, 11th August 1782, **Hannah**, born 18th Deeember 1755, daughter of **Samuel Wright**, Esquire, by Mary, the daughter of **William Shields**, Esquire, and **Rachel Henshaw**.[2] The army under Rochambeau had returned to Franee but a short time before the Revolution burst with all its horrors over that devoted eountry. Many of Captain von Sonntag's old eomrades either fell fighting for their King, or were vietims of the guillotine. Some of them, however, made good their eseape to Ameriea, where they were hospitably reeeived by their former eompanion in arms. Among the most distinguished of these noble refugees was the famous Talleyrand, and to all of them Captain von Sonntag's house was the only home they knew until the subsidenee of the Reign of Terror enabled them to return to their native eountry They were never forgotten in Philadelphia, and throughout life the habits and manners of those libertine eourtiers and reekless offieers of the old *régime*, so strikingly in contrast with the primitive eustoms of a new eountry, were themes of never-failing interest to the Captain's ehildren. These ehildren were two, **Mary Wright**, married to John Haviland, Esquire; and Sir George von Sonntag.[3] William Louis von Sonntag died 15th August 1818. His wife died 14th September 1830.

Mary Wright von Sonntag (26–Y.) and John Haviland, (26–X.) Esquire, were married by the Right Rev. William White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, on the 2nd July 1819. He died 28th Mareh 1852, and was buried in the family vault at St. Andrew's Chureh, having been followed to the grave by the Munieipal Authorities of Philadelphia and the various Societies of whieh he was a member. Mrs. Haviland survived her husband ten years, dying in 1862. He left a son and heir **John W. S. De Havilland**, Esquire. (27–Z.)

John Haviland, Esquire, (25.) of Gundenham Manor, the elder son, born 1754, married **Mary**, (25–T.) daughter and eo-heir of the Rev. **Samuel Codrington Glover**,[4] Viear of St. Mary's, Bridgewater, by Anne, daughter of the Rev. **John Coles**, Reetor of St. Mary's, Bridgewater. A sister of Mrs. Haviland, Susan Glover, married John Phillpotts, Esquire, and was the mother of Henry.

[1] Arms of Von Rhaw—*Gules*, a Stork flying in fesse, carrying a young Stork on its back *proper*.
[2] Arms of Henshaw—*Argent*, a Cheveron between three Heronshaws *sable*.
[3] See Stephen's Incidents of Travel in Russia.
[4] Arms of Glover—*Sable*, a Cheveron *ermine*, between three Crescents *argent*.

Phillpotts, the present venerable Bishop of Exeter. John Haviland died 13th March 1817. (Epitaph, p. 108.) His wife survived him until the 30th January 1831 They had an only son

John Haviland, Esquire, (26.) M.D., of Gundenham, county Somerset, and Ditton-Hall, Cambridgeshire, born 2nd February 1785, married, 31st of March, 1819, **Louisa**, (26–L.) youngest daughter and coheir of the Rev **George Pollen**.

Of the family of **Pollen**, Paulyn or Pauleyn, the modern pedigree commences with **Edward** Paulyn, a merchant of London, whose ancestors were from Lincolnshire He died about 1636. The grandson of this Edward. **John** Pollen, Esquire, of Andover, was Sheriff of Hampshire and M.P for that county. He was three times married. His issue by the third wife became the Pollens, baronets, descended in the female line from the family of St. John, of Dogmerfield-Park, Hants. From the first wife **Frances** was lineally descended the late Rev George Pollen, of Little-Bookham Manor-House, county Surrey, and Rector and Patron of that parish He died without male issue, leaving two daughters and coheirs, Anna Maria, married to General Manningham, and Louisa, married to John Haviland, Esq., by whom he left issue at his death, 8th January 1851, (i.) **John**, son and heir, (27.); (ii.) George Edward; (iii.) Henry James; (iv.) Francis Gregory; (v.) Arthur Coles. (See the Obituary at p. 111 of the Evidences.)

(ii.) George Edward Haviland, (27–Q.) M.A. in holy orders, Patron and Rector of Warbleton, county Sussex, born 13th July 1824, married, 14th August 1855, Maria, (27–R.) daughter of George Darby, Esquire, of Markly, county Sussex

The Darbys of Ireland are descended from the second son of Sir Thomas Darby, Knight Banneret, of Bury St. Edmunds, and Godsrest, Lincolnshire, who settled in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth (1575), where he married the daughter and heiress of Prince Eli O'Carroll, of Leap Castle, and thus acquired the property which has since continued the chief Irish seat of the family. He died and was buried at Leap in 1608 His son married the daughter of Robert Lovett, Esquire, of Lipscombe, Bucks, and Kingswell, county Tipperary. From this first alliance the Darbys constantly intermarried with the Lovetts until the extinction of that ancient Norman race by the death, issueless, of the late Baronet Sir Jonathan Lovett,[1] whose wife was a Darby. The next Darby fought with great gallantry for King Charles at the head of an army raised at his own charge; but the success which at first crowned his efforts at last abandoned him, he was taken and thrown into prison, where he died, and his estates were confiscated. The son of this Cavalier was the Admiral George Darby (1778), who saved Gibraltar in 1781, was a Lord of the Admiralty the same year, and died in 1790. His nephew Admiral Sir Henry D'Esterre Darby, K.C.B., commanded the Bellerophon at the battle of the Nile, and the Spencer, 74, at the battle of Algeciras. He died in 1823

Admiral Darby's nephew, George Darby, Esquire, settled at Markly, county Sussex. Mr. Darby is an M.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county He married Maria, daughter of Samuel Homfray, of Landaff-House, county Glamorgan, and has issue Maria, third daughter, married to the Rev. George Edward Haviland. They have issue—1. George Darby; 2. John Henry; 3. Maria Louisa.

(iii.) Henry James Haviland, Esquire, (27–S.) M.D. of Pembroke College, Cambridge, born 8th December 1825, married Anne, (27–T.) daughter of the Rev Thomas Smart Hughes, B.D., Canon of Peterborough, &c., by whom he has issue—1 Henry Alfred; 2. Charles James.

(iv.) Francis Gregory Haviland, Esquire, (27–U.) born 28th July 1828, is a

[1] Arms of Darby:—*Argent*, a Cheveron between three Garbs *sable* banded *or*. [2] Burke's Extinct Baronetage [3] Arms of Hughes:—*Azure*, a Lion rampant within a Bordure *or*.

Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, married, 10th July 1861, Adelaide, (27–w.) daughter of Thomas Papillon, Esquire, of Acrise, county Kent.

The Papillons[1] were an eminent Norman family from before the Conquest of England. (Stapleton's Rolls of the Norman Exchequer.) From the time of William I. there existed two branches of the family; an English one, settled in Leicestershire; and that of France, which was distinguished for its services and loyalty to the French monarchs till the time of the Reformation, when Thomas Papillon, who was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Henry IV., being himself a Protestant, left the service of that Prince on his renouncing the Reformed faith. He settled in England, and was direct ancestor of the Papillons of Acrise, co. Kent, an estate purchased by Thomas Papillon, Esquire, an eminent merchant of London, whose lineal representative, Thomas Papillon, Esquire, of Acrise Place, co Kent, and Crowhurst Place, co. Sussex, born the 7th March 1803, married, 8th September 1825, Frances Margaret, second daughter of Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart., of Broome Park, and had issue Adelaide, married to Francis Gregory Haviland, Esquire.

(v.) Arthur Coles Haviland, (27–x.) M.A. in Holy Orders, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, born 20th March 1831.

John Haviland, (27.) Esquire, of Ditton Hall, co. Cambridge, M.A. in Holy Orders, Vicar of Pampisford, born 31st May 1821; succeeded to the estate at the decease of his father; married, 28th July 1846, Harriet Doria, (27–p.) daughter of Nicholas, Marcheso di Spineto, the last of the Neapolitan branch of the Doria family.

According to the Signoris Tatoni and Saladini, Antonio Doria,[2] of the great Genoese house, settled in the year 1702 in Calabria, where he possessed the Marquisates of Celsa Maggiore and Spineto, and thus became the root of the Neapolitan branch of this illustrious Italian family. His great-grandson, Nicholas Marcheso di Spineto, born 5th May 1777, was an advanced liberal in his views; and taking an active part in the political struggles of his country, was obliged to seek refuge in a foreign land, where, being a man of cultivated literary tastes, he settled at the University of Cambridge. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Campbell, of Craigie-House, Ayrshire, Scotland; by whom he had Richard and Alexander, both officers in the army; William, Secretary of Legation; Mary Jane, married to the Right Rev. Henry Philpot, D.D., late Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, now Bishop of Worcester; and Harriet Doria, married, 28th July 1846, to John Haviland, of Ditton Hall. The Marquis died 6th September 1849. John Haviland has issue: (i.) John, his heir; (ii.) Arthur Morice; (iii.) George Alexander Doria; (iv.) Robert Charles; 1, Elizabeth Doria; 2, Katharine Louisa; 3, Harriet Mary; 4, Margaret Gordon.

[1] Arms of Papillon:—*Azure*, a Cheveron between three Butterflies volant *argent*.

[2] Arms of Doria:—Per fesse *or* and *argent*, an Eagle displayed *sable*, crowned *gules*.

Postscript.

Prefaces in name are generally Postscripts in fact, and are made to contain all that an author finds it inconvenient to say elsewhere. By way of Preface, then, to our Postscript, we think it proper to state that our "Chronicle" was undertaken in the belief that every family should possess such a record of their progenitors; that, rightly viewed, the knowledge of what our ancestors have been, or failed to be, ought to have a beneficial influence upon each one of us. We are, to a great extent, in mind, body, and heart, what they have made us; but it is in our power, as it certainly is our duty, to cherish every good quality, and correct every evil propensity we have inherited from them No one can be more conscious than ourselves of the many imperfections of the "Chronicle;" but that these may be pardoned by each one who does not feel disposed to do the work better himself, and that the "Chronicle" may help to make us a race of better and more useful men, is the devout wish of the

Chronicler.

THE

Documentary Evidences.

A.

In the **Roman de Rou** of **Robert Wace**, (a Jerseyman) the following passage occurs; we quote from *Pluquet's* edition of 1827, with the editor's foot-notes:—

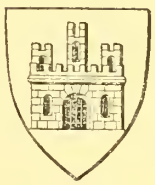
"A Liham' aveit riche Abéie,
E bien assise è bien garnie:
Hastainz li terres essila,[2]
L'aveir empreist, poiz l'aluma.
A Saint-Marcof en la rivière,
Riche Abéie ert è planière.[3]
Nantes[4] à cel jor aveit non
Tote la cuntrée d'environ:
Hastainz è Bier la gasterent,
Roberent la, poiz l'alumerent.
Revonminic[5] et **Abillant**,
E li chastel de Garillant;[6]
Abillant siet sus Saireport,[7]
Dreit trait[8] fu li chastel fort,
E la cuntrée mult planière[3]
De bel bois, de bele rivière."

These ravages of Hastings and Bier occurred A.D. 888, i.e. prior to the establishment of Rollo in Normandy, and the consequent cession of the French King Charles by the Treaty of Claire-sur-Epte, A° 912. Wace finished his Roman de Rou in 1160.

M. Du Bosc, *Archiviste*, or Record Keeper, at St. Lo in Normandy, writes:—

"Les Documents que nous possédons prouvent que le *berceau* de la famille *de* "*Havilland* était le *château d'Abillant* sur la rivière Saire, aux environs de Barfleur, "dont parle Robert Wace; et que les Seigneurs de cette maison, dont le nom a "été ecrit *Abillant*, Avilland, *Haverland*, Havellant, &c. &c. dans les **Actes** du 11me, "12me, 13me, 14me et 15me siècles, (nom que signifie *terre à l'embouchure*), ont toujours "porté sur leurs écussons **des chateaux a trois tours pour leurs armoiries.** La "famille s'est éteinte, en *Normandie*, à la fin du 14me siècle, à la suite des confiscations "de Philippe Auguste, et le dons de leurs terres á différents établissements réligieux. "C'est pourquoi on ne la retrouve pas dans la recherche de *Monfant*, fait A.D. 1463.

"Du Bosc."



Abillant, to an early Charter is attached a Seal, with the Arms as in the margin, surrounded by ✠ S'RAAL D'AVILANT.

(A. D. 1066.)

Extraict des Noms des Seigneurs Normand qui se trouuerent à la conqueste d'Angleterre sous Duc Guillaume.

Liste de Brompton.

Le Sieur de Gollebille. (3.) **Le Sieur de Haberlain.** (3.)

[*Foot Notes of the Editor.*]

[1] L'Abbaye du Ham, dans le Côtentin. [2] Ravagea. [3] Abondante.
[4] Nantes, Nantel ou Nanteuil, anciens noms de St. Marcouf; Latin, Nantus.
[5] Variantes; *Rogouminic* ou *Revonimic*. [6] et [6] Ces lieux sont aujourd'hui inconnu.
[7] M. de Gerville croit que c'est Barfleur. [8] A un trait de là; à une portée d'arc.

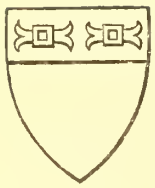
B.

Extracted from the Norman Archives at St. Lo.

Abaye St. Helier,

(*Circa* A.D. 1130.)

De terra apud Crapou-doit in Gersoio quam vendidit Jordanus de Barnevilla.



Notum sit omnibus, sancte matris ecclesie fidelibus, quod Ego **Jordanus de Barnevilla**, consilio amicorum meorum et voluntate et unanimitate et concessu filiorum fratrumque meorum vendidi *Benjamino* Abbati de Insula Sancti Elerii et canonicis, totam carrueatam terre quam habebam in Insula de *Gerse*, in confinio de Crapou-doit, de feudo Regis jure hereditario; cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, absque ulla retinentia pro C.... libris Andegavensium illam scilicet terram quam Magister Marcherius, et Ansgotus, et Ansehitillus, et alii de me tenebant. Et duas acras terre de meo dominieo in territorio de *Barneville*, jacentes inter villam et Fontem Petre, quas *Lucas* et *Petrus* filius *Ranulfi Gernon* de me tenebant. Et in territorio de Haia totam terram a Cruee in occidentali parte, non procul posita à domo *Hugonis Anglici*, usque ad valem Musteil, et usque ad aquam fluentem inter taliam et ipsam terram; exeeptis vi. acris quas duo fratres, eognomine *Calvi* et *Hugo del Cros* tenent de Talia. Super hec etiam, pro hac venditione dedit Abbas *Ricardo* fratri meo XL. solidos Andegavenses.

Hanc vero venditionem in perpetuum faetam omni tempore fore ratam, et stabilem, et inviolabilem, et seeuram, et a me et a meis solam et quietam, et eam guarantizare et niehil amodo penitus nos ab ea exigere afidavi in manu Magistri Marcherii in eapitulo *Sancti Helerii*, et postea, in manu *Willelmi* filii *Hamonis*: et adhue ad majorem ejusdem venditionis confirmationem, hoc ipsum juravi super sanetum textum in Capitulo *Constanciensis* ecclesie, eum filiis meis, eoram domino Episeopo *Ricardo*,—Afidavi etiam in manu domini Episcopi *Ricardi*, presente maxima parte capituli. Hujus venditionis autem proloeutores et fidejussores et testes fuerunt Philippus *de Cartrait*, Magister Marcherius, Willelmus *de Asneriis*, Hamelinus *Pinel*, Gislebertus *de Hoga*, **Robertus de Haberlant**,[1] (5.) *Henricus de Barnevilla*, Ricardus *de Fornet*, Alanus filius suian.

(*Original, Sceau manquant.*)

Confirmatio Henrici Regis Anglie, de terra quam vendidit Jordanus de Barnevilla.[2]

Henricus dei gracia Rex Anglie, et Dux Normannie, Justieiis et Ballivis suis Normannie salutem: Seiatis me eoneessisse ae presenti **Carta** eonfirmasse Abbaeie Sancti Helerii de Jerseio et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro amore Dei et salute mea et liberorum meorum in perpetua elemosina totam carrucatum terre

[1] Lord of the fief of Haverland, (5.) near Barneville-sur-Mer, Arrondissement de Valognes; and also of Haverland in the parish of Golleville near Valognes.

[2] Arms of BARNEVILLE—De Moulin, Hist. de Norm.; App. p. 3. *Argent*, upon a chief *gules* 2 Millbars *or*.— De Gerville, Anc. Chât. de l'Arrond[t] de Valognes. Je ne connais pas les Armes des anciens Barneville. For the Lords of Barneville, see also Mem. des Antiq. de Norman. Art. Anc. Chât. de l'Arrond. de Valognes;—Tasso;—Du Mou. Hist. de Norm.:—Wiffen's House of Russell.

cum omnibus pertinenciis suis quam *Jordanus de Barnevilla* de me tenebat in Insula de Gerseio* * * * *

Le reste de cette Charte est dechirée.

Visé pour collation St. Lo, le 20 Mars 1847.
L'Archiviste du Départment,
Du Bosc.

(Timbré et Scellé.)

Pour copie certifiée conforme à l'original existant aux Archives du Dépt. de la Manche, St. Lo, le 20 Mars 1847.
Le Conseiller de Pref^re,
Secrétaire Général
Cenitus.

Ces Chartes ne sont pas datées. *mais les noms du Roi* Henri 1^er *et de* Richard (de Briux[1]) Evêque de Coutance, *servent à les placer entre les années* 1124 *et* 1131.

Ciquante ans plus tard (1179) *les noms de* Guillebert de la Hougue *et de* Robert de Haverland *se retrouvent reunis,* un Robert *etant alors le Deputé d'un* Guillebert *qui avait la ferme de Guernsey ; voy.* Le Rôle de l'Exchquier de Normandie de l'année 1180.

Du Bosc.

C.

Extracted from the Great Rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy, in the Custody of the R. H. the Master of the Rolls, in the Public Record Office.

Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ.

A.D. 1180. *In the account of the fermor of Guernsey.*

Idem reddit compotum per **Robertum de Haberlant**[2] de xxxvij libris et xix solidis et vi denariis de remissione veterum misericordiarum de eadem insula.

In thesauro liberavit
Et quietus est.

Robertus de Haverlant reddit compotum de xl libris quia interfuit concordie de mehaimo.

In thesauro vij libras.
Et debet xxxiij libras.

Mr. Stapleton's[3] *remarks on the above.*

"Gislebert de la Hougue, the Fermor of Gorroic, also accounted for the ferm of the Island of Guernsey, out of which the canons of Cherbourg had 100*s. de decima molendinorum.* This tithe was given by William the Conqueror."

"Robert de Haverland had in a previous year acted as deputy for Gislebert in the Isle of Guernsey, as appears from the account of the issues from the old Placita, and had incurred a fine of 40 li. for assisting, by his presence, to compound a felony *de mahaimo,* i.e. maiming."

[1] Brius or Bruce, who was of the same family as Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. De Gerville.
[2] Seigneur of *Haverland,* (6.) near Barneville, of *Haverland* in Golleville, and a fief in the Parish of St. Martin, Guernsey. [3] Mag. Rot. Scac. Norm. sub Reg. Ang. Opera T. Stapleton, Lon. MDCCCXL.

Chronicle of the

D.

Extracted from an Insular MS.

Dedicace des Eglises de l'Ile de Guernescy.
(A.D. 1199.)

SAINT MARTIN.

L'Eglise de Saint Martin fut bâtie en l'année 1199. Le quatrième jour du mois de Février l'an mil cent nonante neuf, à la requête et supplication de l'honorable Hurdibras, gentilhomme, grand gouverneur, capitaine et garde de cette paroisse de Saint Martin, en l'île sainte, avec les nobles paroissiens d'icelle, par authorité, consentement, bon avis et conseil de frère Jannin Beauvalet, abbé de Blanche Lande, en la dite paroisse: et par l'avis de sire William Orseth, gouverneur général de ladite île, et en sa suite et convoi sire Charles Emanuel, gouverneur de la ville de Rennes, sire Pierre d'Onniaut, gouverneur de la ville de Honfleur, sire Henry Rodrick, gouverneur de la ville de Caen, sire Philippe Basan, gouverneur de la ville de Chartres, sire William Watson, gouverneur de la ville de Totnes, sire William Hadston, gouverneur de la ville de Hantonne, révérend Bersabel le Blanc, évêque de Coutance, Jean Mamilet gentilhomme, Pierre de Saumarez gentilhomme, honorables Jean Marche, Richard Caverel, Philipot Olivier, Philipot Olivier son fils, Jean Guille, Philipe de Beauvoir, Etienne de Beauvoir, Vincent le Cucuel, Pierre de Letacq, Thomas Guignon, Pierre Falaise, Pierre le Bouteillier, Pierre le Roy, Jean Hallouvris, Sampson Godebecq, Begion Guillard, James Blondel, Antoine Blanche, Rolin Divertin, Jean de l'Ecluse, Michel Ozanne, Jean Cornu, Philippin de Bavillard, Jean Fourmin, Roland du Gaillard, Martin de Garis, Pierre de Granfieu, Jean Marche du Bas, Jean Hellé, Etienne Martin, Robert du Drouet et plusieurs autres honorables personnes, tant étrangers qu'habitans, de plusieurs lieux et diverses contrées tous lesquels au commandement du dit évêque, se prosternèrent les mains jointes et les genoux en terre, tant dedans le temple, que dedans le cimetière, avec son de cloches, orgues, harpes, tambours et autres instrumens sonnant; et toutes les enseignes des nobles seigneurs déployées, *jusqu'au nombre de quatre vingt quatre* en toute solemnelle joie, rendant à Dieu louanges et graces à jamais. Donc l'évêque faisant son office dit: "Père Saint, créateur du ciel et de la terre, Seigneur et Sauveur de " tout le monde, qu'il te plaise nous exaucer en toutes les prières que nous faisons " devant le trône de ta Sainte Majesté. Temple paroissial, Dieu te bénie et garde de " tout mal, et en son Saint nom je te bénit et ton cimetière lesquels je dédie et consacre " pour le saint et sacré service et gloire de Dieu tout puissant, au nom du Père, du " Fils et du Saint-Esprit; *et porteras le nom de St. Martin, fidelle prêcheur de " l'évangile de Christ;* priant Dieu que sa sainte et sacrée parole avec le chant de ses " saintes louanges y soient ouies dans ces chœurs et sous ces voutes, au grand salut et " profit tant des pasteurs que du troupeau, et que toutes les oraisons faites en toi " soient exaucées, et que les saints sacremens y soient fidellement administrés, au " grand salut des ames de tous pauvres misérables pécheurs; priant Dieu que ceux et " celles qui seront enterrés en toi et en ton cimetière, ayent cette grace de ressusciter " en résurrection de vie éternelle et bienheureuse." Et tout le peuple dit *Amen.* Puis au commandement du dit évêque, on couvrit toute l'aire dudit temple de blanc drap de laine, lequel après fut tout départi pour l'usage des pauvres d'icelle paroisse, selon que chacun en avait besoin, lequel était du bon don et charitable largesse des avant dites honorables personnes: puis on dressa sur le pinacle dudit temple la grande enseigne de soie du noble de Saumarez, laquelle était de couleur rouge, perse et blanche, et avait trois pieds de carré, portant deux représentations, l'une de dragon et l'autre

de lion; qui étaient les armoiries dudit noble de Saumarez; laquelle ne fut jamais descendue jusqu'à son entière défaite et pourriture, donc, ceux et celles qui étaient la présens, donnèrent louanges à Dieu, à qui seul appartient tout honneur, gloire et magnificence aux siècles des siècles. Et tout le peuple dit *Amen.*[1]

C.

Extracted from the Patent Rolls of the reign of King John, in the Public Record Office. From A.R. 4th to 14th.—Translation: Illustrating the state of affairs in the Islands at that period.

Patent Roll, 3rd John, M. 12.
(A.D. 1201.)

John by the Grace of God to Peter *de Pratelles* and his Bailiffs of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney &c.

We command you and injoin that you cause us to have reasonable aid from all men of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney, of whosesoever fees they be. So that we may be thankful to those who shall make us this aid. And you shall cause this to be done by the view of four lawful Knights and Vavassors of the Islands aforesaid. Witness Ourself at Moreton on the 12th day of November.

Patent Roll, 4th John, M. 12.
(A°. 1202.)

The King to all his faithful people of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney, to whom &c. We command you that you assist our servant, keeping the Islands aforesaid, to try malefactors and robbers remaining in those Islands, and to expel them from thence. Witness Ourself at Rouen 22nd day of July.

The King to all to whom &c. We command you that you assist our servant, keeping the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, to defend them from strangers, and to arrest strangers coming from the lands of our enemies. Witness Ourself at Rouen 22nd of July.

Patent Roll, 10th John, M. 5.
(A°. 1208.)

The King to the Keepers of the Islands of Guernsey &c. And his other faithful people of the same Islands, Greeting.

Know ye that we have granted to Guy de Guivilla that he and his people shall be received in your land, to annoy our enemies of foreign parts. And therefore we command you that, for this purpose, you receive them. Witness G. Fitz-Peter at Southampton 29th day of May in the tenth year of our reign.

Patent Roll, 14th John, M. 4.
(A°. 1212.)

The King to Asculf de Suligny &c. Know ye that we have granted to our beloved and faithful *Philip de Albeny* the custody of the Island of Jersey with our Castle, during our pleasure. And therefore we command you that you deliver to him that Island with the aforesaid Castle. And in testimony of this, we send you these our letters Witness G. Fitz-Peter, Earl of Essex, at Westminster on the 14th day of November in the 14th year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal.

[1] This MS., in its present state, bears internal evidence of being *later* than the time to which it refers. And as we do not know whence it originated, it is of little value as evidence. But we think it sufficiently curious to merit insertion.

F.

Extracted from the Norman Archives at Saint Lo.
(A.D. 1219.)

Littera **Philippi de Aubigne** de terris vereci et maris de Grenercio.

Cum humana memoria caduca videatur et labilis gesta presentium roboratur apicibus sigillatis.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod cum Ego **Philippus de Albigneio,** Baillivua in Insulis, ex parte domini Henrici Regis Anglie, de mandato suo litteris suis attestantibus direptis, in Insulis assisas tenerem pro salute anime Johannis Regis Anglie, et antecessorum suorum et filii sui Henrici Regis Anglie, et mea, secundum juris dispositionem Abbatie Montis Sancti Michaelis de Periculo Maris, et ejusdem loci conventui, in plenaria assisa in pace reddidi firmiter, et quiete omnia jura sua in Insula Gernorroii scilicet in mari et in terra et videlicet omne Werecum suum in Wala, et quartam partem Wereci, tocius patrie et marum Harla, et claram maram, et ruffam maram, et usum venandi per totam terram suam et portationem reddituum extra Insulam tam in blado quam in aliis ubicunque voluerint ad commodum eorum. Preterea tria prandia que ego et antecessores mei in Prioratu de Walo superflue et inhoneste capiebamus testimonio legitimorum hominum de Insulis ita quitavi quod nullus predicta prandia deinceps capiat nisi se tercio scilicet ille Baillivus et clericus snus, et quid amalius cum duobus garciferis, et hec omnia feci assensu domini Regis Henrici tercii et mandato.

Et ut hoc ratum et firmum permaneat in futurum Sigilli mei munimine roboravi et confirmavi, anno tercio coronationis dicti domini Henrici Regis Anglie; his testibus Philippo, juniori *de Albigneio*, Willelmo *de Salinellis*, Hugone *Pagano*, Petro *Bertranni*, Bertrano fratre suo, Philippo *de Cartrait*,[2] **Roberto de Habelland,** (7.) G. *de Grainteir*, Ricardo Blondel, et multis aliis.

A cet Acte est appendu un Sceau en cire brune, dont voici la figure.

Visé &c.
St. Lo, Le 20 Mars, 1847.
L'Archiviste du Dépt,
Du Bosc.

Conforme à l'original, &c. &c.
St. Lo, le 20 Mars, 1847.
Le Conseiller de Préfre,
Secrétaire Général.
Cenitus.

(Scellé et Timbré.)

[1] Arms of D'Aubigny, *Gules*, four Fusils in fesse, *Argent*. [2] "Liber feodorum de Philippi-Aug." Aº. 1208. "*Kartrait*, quod dominus Rex tenet per *eschaetam*, debet servicium 1 militis."

De Havillands.

G.

Archives du Royaume,
(à Paris.)

Carton J. 211. 7.
(A.D. 1235.)

Divisio Comitatus Moritonii et Domnifrontis.

Ego Mathies de Tria et Ego **Simon de Lebiis,** notum facimus (presente litteras inspecturis) universis quod nos fecimus tres Lotias de comitatu Moritolii et Domnifrontis, et hec est

Prima Lotia:

Tenechebraium[1] sine forteritia, cum tota foresta Lande Putride,[2]
Terra Marie *de Borcelaio*,[3]
Terra Guillelmi de *Nigra-Aqua*,[4]
Terra Petri *de Roquemonte*,[5]
Feodum Roberti *de Rosel*,[6] cum Braiolio[7] et minutis feodis,
Mesonceles,[8] Andreium,[9] Tilleium,[10] Verroles,[11] Barenton,[12] Ger,[13] Sanctus Clemens,[14] Monsfautrel,[15] Boscus-Harac,[16]
Terra Rogeri *de Juvigneio*,[17]
Balarreium,[18] Constancie,[19] Haia-Barneville,[20] Estra,[21] He-Gautier,[22] Goe,[23] Baudrevilla,[24] Flotemanvilla,[25] Contrerie,[26] Campus-Arnulfi,[27] Rantot,[28] Anquetenvilla,[29]
Guinoufosse,[30] Sanctus Salvator,[31] Munevilla,[32] Grimouvilla,[33]
Bernevilla,[34] Criencie,[35] Foilleia,[36] Livervilla,[37] Gouvilla,[38]
Hommeel,[39] Anslavilla,[40] Karantilli,[41] Savigneium,[42]
Auxilium vice comitis in Constanciis,
Terra Ricardi *Leriverenc* apud Cerencias,[43]
Servigniacum,[44] Sauceium,[45] Barbefluctus,[46] Heudoinmesnillum,[47]
Feodum **Michaelis** (S.) et **Ricardi de Haverlan,**[48]
Feria de Repast,[49] Feria de Mulevilla,[50] Appevilla,[51]
Oyreval,[52] Moireium,[53] Guinoufosse[54] ultra vada.

Et fit ista Lotia cum omnibus feodis, personagiis et aliis pertinenciis.
Dominus Rex cepit istam lotiam.

[*Notes of the Archiviste, M. Du Bosc.*]

[1] Tinchebray, Chef lieu de Canton (Orne). [2] La Lande-pourrie près *Mortain*. [3] Inconnu. [4] Id. [5] Id. [6] Rosel, C^on^ de *Creuilly* (Calvados), ou un fief près *Vire*. [7] Inconnu. [8] Maisoncelles C^on^ de *Vire*, ou Maisoncelles C^on^ de *Villersbocage*. [9] Andrieu (Calvados). [10] Tilly sur *Seulle* (id.) [11] Inconnu. [12] Barenton (Arr. de Mortain). [13] Ger (id.) [14] St. Clemens (id.) [15 18] Inconnu (mais dans l'Arr. de Mortain). [17] Juvigny, Arr. de id. [18] Balerroy (Calvados). [19] Coutance (Manche). [20] La Haye d'Hectot (Arr. de Valognes). [21] L'Estre (id.) [22] Haut-moitier, id. [23] Goé près *Portbail*, id. [24] Baudreville, Arr. de Coutances. [25] Il y a deux Flotemanville, l'un près *Valognes*, l'autre dans la *Hague* près *Cherbourg*. [26] Contrières, Arr. de Coutances. [27] Cambernon, id. [28] Rantot, village de *St. Malo de la Lande*, Arr. de Coutances (?). [29] Ancteville, ou Anctoville, Arr. de Coutances. [30] Gefosse, id. [31] St. Sauveur Lendaliis, Arr. de Coutances. [32] Muneville-sur-Mer ou Muneville-le-Bingare, Arr. de Coutances. [33] Grimouville, Arr. de Coutances. [34] Besneville, Arr. de Valognes. [35] Creances, Arr. de Coutances. [36] La Feuillie, id. [37] Linverville, id. [38] Gonville, id. [39] Le Hommeel, id. [40] Anneville, id. [41] Carantilly, Arr. de St. Lo. [42] Savigny, Arr. de Coutances. [43] Cerences, id. [44] Servigny, id. [45] Saussey. [46] Barfleur, Arr. de Valognes. [47] Hudimesnil, Arr. de Coutances. [48] Le fief de Haverland, aux environs de *Barneville*, Arr. de Valognes (?). [49] Le Repast, aux environs de La Haye-Desnel, Arr. d'Avranches. [50] La Foire de Muneville, Arr. de Coutances. [51] Appeville, Arr. de Coutances. [52] Orval, id [53] Mary à St. Cosme, Arr. de St. Lo. [54] Geffosse, sur le *Vey* (Calvados).

Hec est Secunda Lotia:

Moritolium, sine forteritia, cum theloneo et molendino; Tiliolum, Charenceium, Breceium, Sellant, Manseleria, Mons-Benedictus, Chievrevilla, Mesnillum Theobaldi, Logie, Piscaria Duxeii, Capella Usta, Auxilium vicecomitis in valle Moritolii, Perrigniacum, Buscus Clarel, Bion, Estrees, Alere, Rommaigneium. Mesnillum Oielardi,

Terra Guillelmi *de Sancto Johanne*,

Terra Roberti *Longi*,

Toscha Emmeline, Mesnillum Osane,

Terra Guillelmi *Hendri*,

Ruffevielle, Mons-Chatonis, Cerentie,

Feodum Garnerii *Venatoris* apud Mantilleium,

Spinetum-Comitis, Silva Drua—cum Secretaria et tota valua sua, Boscus de Eiglevel cum omnibus boscis et fruticibus de Valle Moritolii.

Et fit ista Lotia cum omnibus feodis, personagiis et aliis pertinenciis.

Domina Comitissa [Bolonie] cepit istam lotiam.[1]

Hec est Tertia Lotia:

Damfront, cum omnibus redditibus et pertinentiis sine forteritia; Andena, cum Secretaria et tota valua sua,

Feodum Hamelini *Salsarii*,

Boscus-Bistol, Feodum Baudet, Feodum de Luciaco,

Terra Roberti *Monachi* apud Goheres,

Feodum Villanete,

Escaeta Beneiot judæi et feodum Bernardi *de Chaable*,

Terra Roberti *Monachi* apud Danfrontem, terra ejusdem apud S. Frontonem, Colerie,

Feodum domine *Aveline*,

Feodum de Champeax, Condeium cum auxilio,

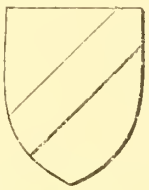
Espinosa Rocherium, Vacagium Perceii—et minuti redditus circa Condeium, Croisilles, Kahaignes, Audonmaresc, Grinbouvilla juxta Grestain, cum pertinenciis,

Feria Montis-Martini, Mercatum Montis-Martini—cum redditibus ville.

Lotia ista facta est cum omnibus feodis, personagiis et aliis pertinenciis.

Dominus Rex cepit istam tertiam lotiam.

Actum apud **Rothomagum** in Scaccario Pasche, anno gracie M.CC.XXXV. mense Aprili.[2]



✠ S' de Math. de Trie.

✠ S' de Simon de Lebia.

Visé &c. &c.
Du Bosc.

[1] In *Dower*, as relict of the late Count.

[2] Original, scellé, est au Trésor des Chartes. La cause de ces partages était la mort de Philippe Comte de Boulogne, fils du Roi Philippe, A° 1233.—En rapprochant cet Acte des Chartes du XI^e^ siècle, on voit que ce grand fief de *Mortain* n'avait guère varié depuis Guillaume le Conquerant jusqu'à Saint Louis.

De Havillands.

H.

Extracted from the Norman Archives at Saint Lo

(A.D. 1249.)

Vente de Terre pres Barneville.

Noverint universi presentis et futuri quod ego Thomas de Saucei vendidi et finaliter dimisi Radulfo *Blanchart*, filio Radulfi, unam peciam terre continentem duas virgatas terre vel eo circa, et est sita de super Landetam de Haia,[1] et butat ex uno capite ad Cheminum de Mari[2] et ex alio ad Cheminum de Bassis-Varendis,[3] *et attingit* ad terram heredum Petri Fabri et *ad terram que fuit as* **Havillans.**[4]

Pro hac autem vendicione dedit michi predictus Radulfus duodecim solidos Turonensium et persolvit, coram parochia de *Barnevilla*[5] anno Domini M° CC° quadragesimo nono mense Maii.

Collationné à l'original, déposé aux Archives de la Manche, en Fevrier 1848

(Timbré.) L'Archiviste du Dép^t^,
Du Bosc.

I.

Extracted from the Norman Archives at Saint Lo.

(A.D. 1260.)

Carta Petri de Haverland

(Golleville.)

Notum sit omnibus quod Ego **Petrus de Havilant, Scutifer,**[6] *concessi et omnino dimisi* viris religiosis **Abbati et conventui Beate Marie Montisburgr** omne jus quod habebam in *clauso dicto as Peissons*[8] in parochia Sancti Martini, sito juxta Robertum Richier et Ricardum Sevestre, et butat ad queminum per quem itur ad Crucem de Petra

Pro hac autem dimissione Monachi dederunt michi de caritate domus sue, viginti solides Turonensium et persolverunt. Quod ut ratum sit et stabile presentis scripti testimonio et sigilli mei impressione confirmavi.

[*Notes de Du Bosc.*]

[1] Landetam de Haia; c'est sans doute la petite *Lande de* la Haie de Barneville appelée aujourd'hui *La Haie* d'Hectot. [2] Cheminum de Mari, *Le Chemin de la Mer.* [3] Cheminum de Bassis-Varendis, Le Chemin des Basse-Garennes. [4] Terram que fuit as Havillans, voyez Divisio Comitatus Moritonii, &c. &c. No. 48. (Doc. Θ.) [5] *Barneville sur Mer*, Arrondissement de Valognes. [6] Lord of Haverland, near Valognes. [7] The Abbey of Montisbourg, near Valognes. Vide Doc. Ω. et Θ. [8] *Peissons*, Fishpond, perhaps the *Doit de Haverland* mentioned in Doc. Ψ, Ω, and Θ

Actum est et datum apud Sanctum Martinum[1] in plena parrochia, anno Domini M°.CC°.LX°. primo mense Februario.

(Scellé.) (Timbré.)

Cet Acte *est revêtu d'un* Sceau en cire verte *dont voici la figure, et dont l'empreinte est cidessous appendue.*

Visé, &c. &c.
St. Lo, le 20 Mars 1847.
L'Archiviste du Dép^t,
Du Bosc.

Conforme à l'Original
&c. &c.
Le Conseiller de Préfecture,
Secrétaire Général.
Cenitus.

K.

Extracted from the Norman Archives at Saint Lo.

(A.D. 1262.)

Carta Petri de Haverland.

(Golleville.)

Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod Ego Petrus dictus de Habellant, Scutifer, filius primogenitus Guillelmi de Habellant[2] defuncti, concessi et confirmavi *Thome* dicto *Carbonnel*[3] omnia que eidem Thome predictus pater meus dederat et concesserat pro servitio et homagio suo sicut in Carta que olim de his facta fuit determinatur

[1] Saint Martin of Golleville.

[2] Arms of the Haverlands, Lords of *Haverland*, in the parishes of *Golleville* and *Sainte Colombe*, between Valognes and Saint Sauveur le Vicomte—*Argent* a Castle tripple-towered *Sable* Vide Letter of M. de Gerville to Colonel De Havilland, post U. Vide Doc. Q et O.

[3] Arms of Carbonnel, *Azure* a Cheveron *Or*, between three Bezants *Argent*. Vide Du Moulin, His. Nor De Gerville, Cha. de l'Arr. Valognes, gives,—Per pale *Gules* and *Azure*, 3 Bezants *Ermine*.—Carbonnel. see, for this powerful family, Mag. Rot. Scac.; De Gerville; and Wiff. Ho. of Russ. John Carbonel was in command of the Castle of Mont Orgueil, Jersey, when it surrendered to Harliston. A° 1467. See Durel's ed. Falle's His. of Jersey.

Et ut hoc ratum et in concussum in perpetuum perseveret presentem Cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi coram parrochia **Sancti Martini,**[1] anno Gracie Millesimo CC°LX°.II°. die Dominica Sexagesime, videntibus multis et audientibus.

(*Original, Sceau manquant.*)

(Timbré et Scellé.)

Visé, &c. &c.
St. Lo, le 20 Mars 1847.
L'Archiviste du Dép^t^,
Du Bosc.

Conforme à l'original, &c.
St. Lo, le 20 Mars 1847
Le Secrétaire Général,
Cenitus.

L.

Extrait du Cartulaire de Montebourg, possedé par M. le Comte de Beaufort. Page 234.

(A.D. 1279.)

Vente de Rente dans le fief de Haverland, poroisse de Golleville

A tous ceus qui ces presentes **Letres** verront et orront le **Baillif de Costentin** Saluz. **Sachiez** que par devant nox estabi Robert Le Terrier, de la **paroisse de Golleville,**[1] requenut que il aveit Vendu affin et delaissié a tos jors mes à *Richard Chamberlant*, Clerc de cele paroisse, iii. boisseaux[2] de forment à la mesure de Goleville, i. pain de ii. deniers et i. geline[3] de anuel rente, sus Thomas Videl o l'omage dudit Thomas, es queles rentes le devant dit Thomas estoit tenu audit Robert par la reson de deux pieces de terre assises en la dite parroisse: C'est à ssavoir de que les lune siet à **Habellant,**[4] entre la terre Maistre Richard Davi et la terre as heirs Guillaume Alein, des deux costés, et bute d'un but sus le **Doit**[5] **de Habellant** et de lautre sus la Croute du Mostier:[6] Et lautre pieche siet vers le fossei du Parc, entre la terre Julien du Parc et la terre Ridol des costeix; par sexante et sis soux de Torneis que il en ha eux et receux, etc.

Ce fu fait lan de Grace Mil deuz cenz Septante et noef, le Mecredi après la Feste nostre Dame la Marchesque.

Copie conforme à l'Original,
Du Bosc.

M.

Extrait du Cartulaire de Montebourg,[8] *possedé par M. le Comte de Beaufort. Page 232.*

(A.D. 1281.)

Don de Terre dans le fief de Haverland, Golleville.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod Ego Ricardus de Stoviaco, Rector ecclesie de Flotemanvilla,[7] assensu et voluntate domini *Ricardi de Stoviaco*, nepotis

[1] Saint Martin of Golleville, near Valognes. [2] Boisseaux—Ancient measure—Un boissel de sel *dont ces trois font demi mine.* Du Cange. [3] Geline, chicken. [4] *Haverland*, fief de ce nom dans les paroisses de Golleville et Sainte Colombe. Vide Doc. Ω et Θ. [5] *Doit—Doitum*, a small lake or canal. Du Cange. [6] Croute du Mostier—cave, grotto, perhaps crypt, of the *Church*. [7] Près Valognes. [8] Le Cartulaire de l'Abbaye de Montebourg est au Château de Plain-Marais. Mem. Soc. Antq. Norm.

mei Rectoris Sancti Martini de Golevilla, dedi et concessi et presenti Carta confirmavi Deo et Beate Marie Montisburgi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee, ad obitum meum ibidem singulis annis post decessum meum sollempinter celebrandum, dimidiam acram terre sitam en Habellent[1] juxta terram Michaelis Davi ex una parte, et ex alia juxta terram Gaufridi Medici; et dimidiam acram terre sitam juxta terram Roberti dicti Ruffi ex una parte, et ex alia juxta terram Juliani dicti Nepotis: Et unam peciam terre sitam juxta domum Aspeignies ex una parte, et ex alia juxta terram heredum Richier, et V. Cabocellos[2] avene quos debent heredes Richeri super unam peciam terre sitam juxta manerium dicti Richeri; *tenenda et habenda* dictam terram et dictos quinque cabocellos avene in puram liberam et perpetuam elemosinam dictis religiosis ac in perpetuum possidenda: Absque reclamatione seu contradictione aliqua mei vel heredum meorum in futurum et tenentur dicti religiosi dictam terram aquitare erga dominos capitales et ut hoc firmum et stabile in futurum perseveret presentem Cartam, una cum sigillo dicti Rectoris Sancti Martini de Goleville predictis religiosis sigillo meo tradidi sigillatam. Valete.

Datum anno Domini M.CC.LXXX.I. mense Octobris.

Copie conforme à l'original,
Du Bosc.

N.

Norman Archives.
(14th Century.)

Extrait d'un Registre en parchemin, manuscrit du 14e Siècle, existant aux *Archives du Département de la Manche*, fonds de *l'Abbaye de Montebourg.*

Apud Sanctum Martinum de Golevilla.

Guillelmus Ridol debet i. boissellum frumenti, ii. panes super dimidiam acram terre sitam en Habellant juxta terram Thomin Silvester.[3]

Ricardus Davi pro Thoma Ridol iii. boissellos frumenti, i. panem, i. gallinam super i. pecia terre sita a Habellant.

Johannes Beaucosin viii. denarios, i. panem, i. gallinam, tenet dimidiam virgatam terre. Item, Johannes et fratres sui v. cabocellos frumenti, i. denarium, tenent dimidiam acram sitam au Haberlant.

Colinus la norrice pro Henrico de Briquebec[4] iii. boissellos frumenti, ii. panes, ii. gallinas super terram sitam au Haberlant.

Apud Sanctam Columbam juxta Nigelli humum.

Johannes Faber, iii. boissellos frumenti, super dimidiam acram terre sitam en Habillant.

Rogerus Hurtant tenet i. acram terre sitam ad Faleisiam et butat super Doitum de Habillant.

(Timbré et Scellé.)

Visé, &c. &c.
St. Lo, le 20 Mars 1847.
L'Archiviste du Dépt,
Du Bosc.

Conforme à l'original, &c. &c.
St. Lo, le 20 Mars 1847.
Le Cons. de Préf. Sec. Gén.
Cenitus.

[1] Le fief de *Haverland* dans la paroisse de Golleville. [2] Cabocelles—Parvus cabus. Du Cange. [3] For the families here mentioned, see Docs. I, L, and M. [4] For the Barons de Briquebec, see Du Moulin, His. Nor.; Wiffen, Ho. of Russell; and De Gerville, Mem. Soc. Ant. Nor. [5] i.e. *Néhou*, habitation de Néel, Vicomte de St. Sauveur. De Gerville.—The *hou* or holmn of *Nigel*, a place surrounded by water, or liable to be so.—Under Duke Robert, Nigel de St. Sauveur held one-half of the Island of Guernsey and the Castle in the Côtentin, *quod dicitur Hulmi.* Stapleton.

De Havillands.

C.

Norman Archives.

(15th Century.)

Extrait d'un Registre en parchemin manuscrit du Quinquième Siècle existant aux *Archives du Departement de la Manche* et connu sous le nom de **Grand libre blanc Terrier et Censier de l'Abbaye de Montebourg.**

Apud Sanctam Columbam.

Ricardus[1] Richier tenet i. acram terre sitam ad Falesiam, juxta Andream de Parco, et butat super **Doitum de Haberlant.**

Apud Sanctum Martinum de Golevilla.

Durandus Ridol, presbyter, tenet i. virgatam et dimidiam sitam en **Habellant** juxta Stephanum de Bosco et heredes Beaucousin et butat ad **Doitum de Habellant**

Gaufridus Cauvin de Sancta Columba tenet in parochia de Gollevilla i. acram terre sitam ad Pontem Unfreel juxta Thomam de Bosco, et butat ad **Doitum de Habellant.**

Johannes de Huguet tenet unam virgatam sitam en **Haberlant** juxta Ricardum Richier.

Ricardus Richier debet iii. cabocellos frumenti super unam virgatam terre sitam en **Habilant.**

Durandus Ridol, presbiter, pro Guillelmo Ridol tenet dimidiam acram et x. perticas[1] sitas en **Haberlant** juxta relictam Colini la nourriche, et butat super queminum quo itur ad viam Monasterii.

Ricardus de Pomario tenet dimidiam virgatam et x. perticas[1] sitas en **Haberlant** et butat ad queminam de Valoniis.

Ricardus Davy[2] tenet iii. virgatas sitas en **Habellant** et butat ad queminum de Ponte Unfreel.

Johannes Davy alias Preaus[3] tenet dimidiam acram sitam en **Habellant** et butat ad viam per quam itur a querneto ad Monasterium.

Heredes Johannes Beaucousin tenet i. virgatam[4] terre sitam en **Habellant** et butat ad **Doitum**[5] **de Habellant.**

Item unam virgatam sitam en **Abellant** et butat ad queminum per quem itur ad Pontem Unfreel

Item dimidiam virgatam[6] sitam en **Habellant** et butat ad queminum de Ponte Unfreel.

Visé, &c. &c.
St. Lo, le 30 Mars, 1847.
L'Archiviste du Dépt,
Du Bosc.

Conforme à l'original, &c. &c.
St. Lo, le 20 Mars 1847,
Le Cons. de Pref. Sec. Gén
CENITUS.

(Timbré et Scellé.)

[1] *Pertica*, 27 square feet. Du Cange. [2] For families here mentioned, see Documents E, L, M. The family of Davy gave two *Cardinals* and two *Grand-Bailiffs* of the *Cótentin*. [3] Préaus, *de Pratella*. For these powerful Barons, see Stapleton, Mag. Rot. Scac. Nor. sub Reg. Ang. Arms of *Preaux*,—De *Gueulles* à un Aigle d'*Or*. [4] Vetus Codex, *Virgata Terrae* continet 24 acras, et 4 virgatae constituunt unam hidam. Alius Codex, 10 acrae terrae faciunt secundum antiquam consuetudinem unam ferdellam, et 4 ferdellae faciunt virgatam. Du Cange. [5] Doit, *Doitum*, a small lake or canal. Du Cange. [6] There was thus, at this time, some 230 acres of this fief of Haverland in the possession of the Abbey.

P

Among the Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and preserved in the Tower of London, to wit, Inquisition of the 32nd year of the Reign of King Henry the Third, No. 6, it is thus contained.

(A.D. 1248.)

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Angliae, Dominus Hiberniae, Dux Normanniae, Aquitaniae, et Comes Andegaviae, dilecto et fideli suo Drogoni de Barentyn, Custodi Insularum de Gereseye et Gernereye Salutem. Quia, sicut satis didicimus, Inquisitio quam alias a vobis fieri fecimus de consuetudinibus et servitiis quæ homines earundem Insularum facere consueverunt temporibus prædecessorum nostrorum, Regum Angliæ minus est sufficiens: vobis mandamus quod per tot quot expedire videritis et tales qui melius sciant et velint dicere veritatem [*itera*] tam inde distincte et exquisite faciatis Inquisitionem; simul et quas et cujusmodi leges dominus Johannes Rex, pater noster, instituit in Insulis prædictis. Et Inquisitionem illam sub sigillo vestro et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit nobis mittatis, et hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Merleberge, undecimo die Septembris, anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo.

On a separate skin of parchment sewed to the above writ.

Inquisitio facta de servitiis, consuetudinibus et libertatibus Insulæ de Genereye, et legibus constitutis in Insulis per dominum Johannem Regem, per sacramentum Roberti *Blundel*, Radulphi *Burnel*, Gilberti *Malcuvenant*, Ricardi *de Capella*, **Radulphi de Haverland**, (9.) Petri *Gross*, Radulphi *Corneilloc*, Willielmi *Roke*, Willielmi *de Egrenteis*, Willielmi *Vivier de Curia*, Oliveri *de Valle Gerardi*, Willielmi *Gocelin*, Ricardi *Herichie*, Willielmi *de Nigro Monte*, Willielmi *La Lowe*, Ricardi *Monachi de Castro*, Jordani *de Hamello*, Willielmi *Vivier Alii*, Radulphi *Paisant*, Ricardi *Bele*, Ricardi *Gube*, Radulphi *Thurstam*, et Radulphi *Pesant*. Qui dicunt quòd *medietas* **Insulae de Gernereye** est domini Regis et Militum et aliorum *qui de eo tenent in Capite*, alia medietas partita est inter Abbatem *Sancti Michaelis de Periculo Maris* et Robertum *de Ver*. *Quaterium* verò, quod Robertus de Ver tenet, *vocatur terra comitis*. Dicunt etiam quòd omnes qui tenent bovatas terræ rusticatas debent campipartum per annum de omnibus seminibus quæ renovant, exceptis capitalibus mesuagiis unde bladum donant, scilicet, duodecimam garbam, et eundem campipartum in propriis carettis cariare ad manerium domini Regis, et super tassos levare; et baillivi domini Regis debent blada tassare per regardum consuetum, scilicet, de qualibet bovata terræ unum Turonensem, absque culturis quæ dant campipartum. Sed non dant denarium de regardo predicto ad bladum tassandum. Et, cum per eosdem homines campipartum fuerit collectum cariatum et adunatum in manerio domini Regis, quilibet collectorum dicti bladi debet habere de dono domini Regis unum prandium et novem Turonenses, et debent denarii illi solvi de pannagio. Et si forte carettæ eorum fuerint fractæ non debent inde occasionari. Ex proprio suo debent tassos co-operire, et manerium custodire quousque clausum fuerit, et postquam clausum fuerit: Debent avenam pro custodia manerii, et ulteriùs inde non debent occasionari. Item debent de quâlibet domo duas gallinas. De porcis suis debent pannagium, scilicet, de quolibet porco qui habet ferulam furcatam, unum Turonensem, ad diem quo pannagium denunciatum et in foro clamatum fuerit; et nisi pannagium solverint antequam sol occubuerit porcum suum perdent, et dabunt quinque solidos Turonenses. Et, cum placuerit domino Regi vel baillivo suo bladi sua triturare, ad placitum suum capient unum hominem ad grangiam gernarium et bateriam custodiendum, et habebit quolibet die unam arieatam straminis de viginti quinque garbis, et manducabit cum

domino Rege diebus dominicis et duplicibus festis. Item debent melagium, scilicet, de quâlibet bovatâ terræ unum bussellum et duas denariatas frumenti, cum uno rescusso, ad parvum bussellum, et per rescussum illum rasum est bladum. Item, si placuerit domino Regi mittere bladum suum in Normanniam, scilicet, inter *Montem Sancti Michaelis* et *Cesarisburgum* et non alibi, navem et rectorem navis inveniet tempore pacis, et prædicti homines ad custum proprium invenient marinellos alios per quindecim dies, et, si ultra quindecim dies moram fecerint, erunt ad custum domini Regis; et ipsi marinelli habebunt excessivum navis de eodem blado. Item dicti homines debent cooperire septem molendina domini Regis de propriâ cooperturâ et latâ, et reficere et relevare maiseras molendinorum, et exclusas et ductus curare et reparare, molas ducere, et meremium cariare ad molendina reparanda: et baillivus domini Regis magnum meremium et molas inveniet cum ferris molendinorum. Eodem modo debent facere de grangiâ cum opus fuerit. Debent etiam in dictis molendinis bladum suum quietâ molere per sextum decimum granum. Et, si molendina remaneant in manu domini Regis, ita quòd ad firmam non ponantur, prædicti homines tenenturi exitus molendinorum custodire ad custum proprium; et possunt et debent custodes illi remover de quindenâ in quindenam. Item in eâdem Insulâ sunt sex carucatæ terræ, quarum Prior *Sancti Leufridi* tenet tres carucatas, Willielmus *Roheis* unam carucatam, et in feodo de Aunevill sunt duæ carucatæ; quæ debent et solent, ad turnum suum, et secundum tenuras, prisones custòdire: et possunt et debent prisones replegiari, nihil dando baillivo, nisi capti sint per harellam, vel pro feloniâ, sive pro pace infractâ, sive pro alio forisfacto contra coronam domini Regis. Sed tempore illo castella non fuerunt in Insulis. Item debent reddere per annum de bancâ et hogâ viginti solidos et novem denarios Turonenses. Sed modò decadunt inde singulis annis duo denarii de quadam domo quæ sita fuit in cimiterio, quam Episcopus prosternere fecit pro orduris in ea factis. Item dicunt quòd tempore domini Philippi *de Albiniaco* finem fecerunt cum eo pro brasio faciendo per quinquaginta solidos Turonenses per annum, et vocatur redditus ille Frocage; sed de redditu illo decadunt singulis annis tres solidi de feodo de Aunevill, quod dominus Rex dedit domino Willielmo *de Chesneto*. Item debent de *Marisco de Orguill* et de *Hoga Geraldi* viginti solidos Turonenses, et de feodo Faieti duodecim Turonenses, in festo Sancti Michaelis. Item homines totius Insulæ communiter debent singulis annis, sicuti pro auxilio, sexaginta et decem libras Turonenses: et per illas septuaginta libras quieti esse debent, et temporibus regum quieti esse consueverunt, de omnibus exercitibus tailliagiis, greveriis, et aliis occasionibus, nisi tantummodò quòd ibunt cum corpore ducis Normanniæ, si necesse fuerit, ad Angliam recuperandam. Item dicunt quòd omnes totius Insulæ homines consueverunt tempore pacis ferre in Normanniam, vel alibi, ad placitum suum, omnes denariatas suas vivas et mortuas, tam de mari quam de terrâ, ad vendendum, exceptis congris in tempore espelcationis, nihil inde dando; et potuerunt et consueverunt de jure, absque occasione, ire et redire per quemcumque portum voluissent in predictâ Insulâ. Sed postquam Normannia alienata fuit, ex præcepto bonæ memoriæ domini Johannis Regis aliter provisum et constitutum fuit, sicut posteâ monstratum erit. Tempus espelcationis durare debet singulis annis à Paschâ usque ad Festum Sancti Michaelis. Fiderunt etiam quando Espelkiatores mercatores et piscatores in unum non fuissent ad piscem vendendum vel emendum ad justum forum, quòd tunc electi essent duo piscatores fide digni ex unâ societate, et duo alii ex aliâ societate, ad piscem aliorum super fidem et sacramentum juste appretiandum. Hæc verò appretiatio facta fuit tempore domini Johannis Regis, tali verò modo quòd quidam ex quibusdam piscatoribus appretiabunt ad invicem piscem aliorum. Dicunt quòd piscatores possunt custodire congros suos per unam monteam vel unam retractam donec appretietur. Debent insuper communiter per Insulas quolibet tertio anno quamdam consuetudinem dare, et vocatur

fumagium. Item dicunt quòd tempore Regis Henrici, patris Regis Johannis, Radulphus *de Walemunt* tenuit assisas in Isulis, et terras tunc vastas feofavit, et ad redditum assedit, scilicet, singulis annis pro triginta solidis Turonensibus. Dicunt insuper, super fidem et sacramentum, si concessum est prædictis piscatoribus ire et redire cum piscibus et aliis denariatis suis per quemcumque portum voluerint, absque licentiâ et visu, quod dominus Rex, et omnes sui, maxima dampna singulis annis incurrent,—Insulæ quasi perditæ erunt,—Portus nihil valebunt,—Spelkeria omnino deperibit,—Libertates domini Regis minorabuntur,—Terræ inimicorum suorum meliorabuntur, et de bonis Insularum sustentabuntur.—et sic Insulæ et terræ domini Regis de omnibus bonis vastæ et vacuæ remanebunt.

Constitutiones et provisiones constitutæ per dominum **Johannem Regem,** postquam Normannia alienata fuit.

Imprimis instituit duodecim **Coronatores Juratos** ad placita et jura spectantia ad coronam custodienda. Constituit etiam et concessit, pro securitate Insularum, quòd **Ballivus** de cætero per visum dictorum Coronatorum poterit placitare, absque brevi, de novâ disseisinâ factâ infra annum; de morte antecessoris infra annum; de dote similiter infra annum; de feodo invadiato semper; de incumbramento maritagii. Et, pro tuitione et salvatione Insularum et castrorum, et maximè quia Insulæ propè sunt et juxta potestatem Regis Franciæ et aliorum inimicorum suorum, constituit et præcepit quòd omnes portus Insularum bene custodirentur; et custodes portuum constituisse præcepit, ne dampna sibi et suis evenissent. Insuper constitutum fuit quòd omnis navis extranea, quæ non fuisset de potestate suâ, et in Insulis applicâsset, daret de consuetudine unam marcam argenti. Sed post decessum domini Johannis Regis, ad petitionem domini Philippi *de Albiniaco*, dominus Rex Henricus, filius domini Johannis Regis inde relaxavit dimidiam marcam. Constitutum similiter fuit quòd omne batellum dictæ Insulæ portans piscem flotantem in Normanniam pro quolibet turno daret duodecim solidos; sed ad petitionem dicti Philippi medietas relaxata est per eundem dominum Henricum Regem. Eodem tempore salicio congrorum constituta fuit inter Festum Sancti Michaelis et Pascham; quam baillivi domini Regis posuerunt ad firmam, sicut Espelcationem; et salicio primò facta fuit et constituta pro piscatoribus qui piscem detulerunt inimicis domini Regis. Eodem tempore constitutum est quòd omnes mercatores de rebus, porcis, fileto, et aliis emptionibus suis, consuetudines dent de omnibus denariatis suis: sed gentes Insulæ de propriis nutrimentis quietæ sint. Item constitutum fuit et provisum, pro sustamento et proficuo castrorum et munitionis domini Regis et totius gentis Insulæ, quòd omnes piscatores per tres dies singulis septimanis convenissent in patriâ ad vendendum piscem suum, videlicet, omnibus diebus Martis, diebus Jovis et diebus Sabbati.[1]

[1] The above documents are the "letter and extent or inquest," mentioned by Col. De Havilland. (Remarks on the Origin of the, so-called, Constitution of King John.) They consist of a writ directing an inquest, and the return to it. The whole of the latter document is written on one skin of parchment, and, in the opinion of Thomas D. Hardy, Esq., the learned antiquary to whose immediate custody it is committed, is incomplete; another membrane, long since lost, having probably been at one time annexed to it. This may account for the absence of the other articles of the Constitutions contained in the copy printed in the Appendix to Falle's History of Jersey.

With respect to the absence of any States-General in Normandy, during any period when Normandy was under her Norman or Anglo-Norman Dukes, we possess the strongest negative evidence. How the Channel Islands obtained their semi-Anglo-Saxon organisation, is a perplexing problem. Palgrave's His. Nor. Vol. II. P. 915, *Authorities.*

De Havillands.

Extract from Palgrave's History of Normandy. Vol. II. P. 104.

(A.D. 931.)

"Guillaume Longue-épée's successes (against the Armorican-Bretons) determined the Duchy's South-western frontier. All the territory North East of the (river) Coesnon, henceforward the boundary separating Britanny from Normandy, became the 'Avranchin' and the 'Côtentin.' Riulph, sagacious, eloquent, and bold, but who soon appears so rebelliously conspicuous, acquired a County, subsequently denominated the 'Bocage Normand,' nigh the Vire."

"The Channel Islands, rich orchards of the sea, appendages of the Côtentin, shared the political destiny of their mainland. No portion of the Ducal dominions became more thoroughly Normanized; and here the ancient Norman jurisprudence flourishes at the present day. The judgment of forfeiture pronounced against John Lackland did not disturb their allegiance. Faithfully have the people adhered to England—or, as they are reported to say, England appertains to them, it was their Duke who conquered England. They may adduce grave authority for the indulgence of their pretensions.—My Lord Coke lays down as law, that the possession of these islands is good seizin for the rest of the Duchy. During all vicissitudes, and notwithstanding all mutations of religion and policy, it is in the right of the Norman Coronal —and displaying the Leopards of Normandy on her Ducal seal,—that this remnant of Rollo's dominion is ruled by the Sovereign of the British Empire."

Q.

Extracted from the Norman Archives at St. Lo.

(A.D. 1254.)

Vidisse de Breve Regis Anglie de Verequia in Vallia.

Excellenti viro Domino Eddoardo excellentissimi Dei gratia Regis Anglie filio primogenito Ricardus eadem gratia Episcopus Abricensis, Salutem in Domino. Excellentie vestre significare volumus nos vidisse, et diligenter inspexisse quasdam litteras non cancellatas non abolitas neque in aliqua sui parte vitiatas, in quibus brevis excellentissimi patris vestri continebatur, sigillatas sigillis tredecim hominum vestrorum, militum, armigerorum, et aliorum hominum vestrorum legalium, et etiam juratorum sub forma inferius annotata.

Anno regni domini Henrici Regis Anglie, filii Johannis Regis, tricessimo octavo mense Martii, die Lune proxima ante festum Sancti Benedicti, [19th March,] receptum fuit tale breve apud Sanctum Petrum-in-Portu in Curia domini Regis, coram domino Johanne *de Gray*, filio domini Ricardi *de Gray*, Custodis Insularum, cujus allocatus idem Johannes erat in insulis; et coram domino Phylyppo *de Cartraio*, domino Guillelmo *de Saumarais* et domino Henrico *Le Caneleu*, militibus, et aliis Juratis assisiarum.

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hybernie, Dux Normannie et Aquitanie, Comes Andegabensis, Ballivo suo Insularum de Guennerre et Gerse, salutem. Precipimus tibi quod per sacramentum legalium *Militum* et *Vavassorum* Insularum *de Guennerre* et de Gerse, per quos veritas poterit melius seiri, diligenter inquiras, quantum de Werequo maris in Insulis predictis, et qualiter, percipere solent Abbas et Monachi *Montis Sancti Michaelis in periculo Maris* temporibus omnium ante-

cessorum nostrorum, et nostris, et quos redditus, et quas consuetudines habuerunt in eisdem Insulis temporibus predictis; et cum, per inquisitionem predictam certus fueris quid et quantum de predictis habere debent et solent, tunc eos in pace illud habere permittas, et si quid inde ceperis id eis sine dilatione reddi facias.

Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium anno regni nostri tricessimo octavo, undecimo die Februarii.

Inquisitio tenta fuit ipsa die Lune qua receptum fuit hoc breve. Isti juraverunt dominus Henricus *Le Caneleu*, dominus Guillelmus *de Saumarais* Milites, Johannes de *Sancto Remigio*, Guillelmus *Rohes*, Oliverus de *Vallegerart*, Radulfus de Haberlant, (9.) Guillelmus *Denis*, Guillelmus *Paen*, Jordanus *de Hoga*, Jordanus dictus *Episcopus*, Thomas *Hormant*, Radulfus *Galician*, et Johannes *Le Torner*. Qui dixerunt quod viderant et sciebant quod Abbatia Montis Sancti Michaelis consuevit, temporibus Johannis Regis et Henrici Regis, percipere intus Wallinm Werequum et adventuras maris per visionem Ballivi domini Regis seu allocati sui totaliter, exceptis auro, seia non operata, escarlata non scissa et mantello escarlate novo absque estachiis. Similiter in Lyhou et in Ketehou. Alibi per Insulam de Guennere ubi dominus Rex percipit medietatem suam percipere consuevit Abbatia predicta, temporibus predictis, *quartam partem* nisi in illis que pertinent ad principis dignitatem que superius nominantur. Habet etenim dicta Abbatia redditus suos super homines suos, et alias libertates et consuetudines de quibus non est necesse facere mentionem.

Consuevit etenim dicta Abbatia percipere annuatim quatuor libras et decem solidos Turonensium, per manum Ballivi vel allocati sui, scilicet ad Pascha, ad Festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli et ad Festum Sancti Michaelis, ad quemlibet istorum terminorum triginta solidos in Castello domini Regis in Insula de Gerse. Item dicunt quod dicta Abbatia, temporibus Johannis Regis, et Henrici Regis filii ejus, consuevit percipere Werequum suum per totam terram quam habet in Insula de Gerse, exceptis tamen illis que Principi pertinent, et terram illam que vocatur Nermont in predicta Insula tenet dicta Abbatia libere cum pertinentiis suis, ratione cujusdam excambii quondam facti domino Regi pro Insula d'Aurene.

In cujus rei testimonium ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus sepefati montis, Sigillum nostrum presentibus litteris duximus apponendum. Valeat excellentia vestra in Domino.

(Original, Sceau manquant.)

Visé, &c. &c.
St. Lo, le 20 Mars 1847.
L'Archiviste du Dépt,
Du Bosc.

Pour Copie certifiée conforme
au Vidimus original, &c. &c.
Le Secrétaire Général,
(Scellé et Timbré.) Cenitus.

R.

Among the Records of the Public Record Office, in the custody of the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls.

(A°. 1299.)

N. 37—1. Mem. 1.

Placita pro Rege apud *Portum Sancti Petri*, in Insula Gerneree, coram Magistro Roberto de Leysset, Henrico Priore de Wenlock et Sociis suis, Justiciariis ad assisias in Insula tenendas assignatis in crastino Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi xx septimo. (19 Oct., 1299.)

De Havillands.

Mem. 1. Dors.

Placita, pro Rege in Insula de Gerneree.

Robertus le *Picart*, Petrus *Rounan*, **Willielmus Bonard**[i] (10.) **de Haberland**, Robertus *le Marchaund*, summoniti fuerunt ad respondendum domino Regi de placito, quare cum nuper idem Dominus Rex, per mandatum suum speciale per totum Regnum suum et dominium pupplice proclamari et sub gravi forisfactura firmiter inhiberi fecisset, ne aliquis Ballivus seu Minister suus, seu alius quicunque de potestate sua, clam vel palam duceret seu ducere permitteret victualia seu alia quæcunque bona a potestate sua ad potestatem Regis Franciæ, seu aliorum parti suæ adhærencium durante Guerra inter Reges prædictos ultimo inita: iidem Robertus *le Picart* et alii prædicti quandam navem megariis allecibus et aliis victualibus carcatam a dictis Insulis usque ad potestatem Regis Franciæ videlicet apud Abbeville in Puntif ad sustentationem inimicorum Regis fraudulenter et maliciose post prædictam Inhibitionem promulgatam duci fecerunt durante Guerra supradicta, in contemptum Regis &c.

* * * * *

S.

Extracted from the Copy in the Collection of J. Métivier, Esq., of Guernsey.

(A.D. 1331.)

Extenta Insulae de Guernesee facta anno Regis **Edduardi tertii** a conquestu quinto.

Extenta parrochiæ Sancti Petri-in-Portu.

Tenentes Regis.

Thomas de Haberland. **Bernardus de Habelland.**

* * * * * *

Extenta parrochiæ Sancti Martini de Bellosa.

Tenentes Regis.

Hamelinus de Havilland. **Guillelmus de Havilland.**

* * * * * *

T.

Extracted from "Falle's Account of Jersey," "Duncan's History of Guernsey," and the "Chronique MS. de l'Isle de Jersey."

(A.D. 1467.)

"It was in the reign of Henry V., according to a received tradition with us in Jersey, that *Mont-Orgueil Castle* obtained the name it now bears, being before called *Gouray-Castle*, from the village of *Gouray*, which lies hard by it. And the said name of *Mont-Orgueil* does so exactly suit and tally with the lofty situation and noble appearance of the Castle, that he must have been well acquainted with it who first gave it a name of such propriety and significancy. For it stands on a high rocky promontory, joined to the main island by a low and narrow isthmus, and *proudly* overlooks (I had almost said threatens) the neighbouring coast of *France*. I rather incline to ascribe the name to the Duke of *Clarence*, who at that time commanded in these parts. *D'Argentré* (in his History of Britanny) takes notice of the *English* being

so very jealous of this Castle, that no *Frenchman* was suffered to come within the gate without being first blind-folded. Notwithstanding all this caution, and the intrinsic strength of the place, a way was made for the *French* to get into it and seize upon it in the latter end of the weak reign of Henry VI., which happened in this manner:—

"During the contest betwixt that unfortunate Prince and *Edward IV.* for the Crown, Queen *Margaret*, wife of *Henry*, went into France to crave succour of Lewis XI. She herself was a *Frenchwoman*, daughter of the Duke of Anjou, and nearly related to Lewis. But that wary and politick King would not be seen openly to concern himself in her affairs.[1] However, underhand he connived at her transaction with a great lord named Peter de Brezé, Count de Maulevrier, Grand Senéchal de Normandie, to this effect; that in *consideration* of the aid and assistance he should bring to King *Henry*, her husband, these Islands should be made over to him and his heirs for ever, *to hold them* independently *from the Crown of England.* Being one who had eminently distinguished himself in the war against the *English*, and acquired a great name among the soldiery, he soon got together a body of two thousand veterans, whom he took with him into *England*, and there did as much service as could be done in support of a declining and sinking cause. In the meantime, to make sure of his reward (vastly disproportionate to any service he could do), he sent, in the year 1461, his son-in-law, John de Carbonnel, Seigneur of Ceruces and Surdeval, *a Norman gentleman* likewise, with a competent force, to take possession of *Mont-Orgueil Castle*, which the English commander, one John *Nanfan*, who was of the Lancastrian faction, and a creature of the Queen, had secret orders to deliver up. It was contrived amongst them that the *French* should come in the night, and the said commander be taken in his bed, to the end that it might pass for a surprise rather than a premeditated treachery.

"To be thus betrayed and sold to the *French*, seemed to the inhabitants more intolerable than to have been conquered with the sword. Such was their resistance that in about *six years time* he could not bring under his obedience above half, i.e. the six Parishes of the Island, lying next to the said *Castle*, at its East end. Whilst *Philip de Carteret*, with those who adhered to England, made good the other half with the strong Castle of *Grosnez* at the Western extremity. And betwixt these two parties there happened (Battles I cannot say, but) frequent Rencounters and Skirmishes. In this state things remained until the quiet possession of the Throne by Edward IV. For then Sir *Richard Harliston*, Vice-Admiral of England, coming to Guernsey with a Squadron, being informed of the state of affairs in the adjoining Island, got together as many Guernsey gentlemen and their followers as could be collected on the spur of the moment, and went to the relief of De Carteret and his gallant band. Such, however, was the natural strength of Mont Orgueil Castle, that it was only after a siege of nineteen weeks that the *French*, seeing all hopes of relief cut off from them, beat a parley and surrendered, A°.D°. 1467.

"Many of the Guernsey volunteers displayed marked gallantry during the siege; the names of ten of whom have reached posterity, namely, John Perrin, John Fyot, William Duport, John Rougier, Thomas de Haberland, (15.) Lawrence Carey, William Maingy, Reynold Agenor, Richard Cosins, and Nicholas de Lisle. Edward the Fourth, shortly after this event, not only confirmed the Patent of King Richard the Second in favour of the inhabitants of Guernsey, but greatly enlarged its provisions, *in consideration* of the great dangers they had encountered, and the heavy losses they had sustained at the reduction of Mont Orgueil Castle. To which allusion is also made in the Charters of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles the Second.

[1] See, Commines, Mem. Liv. iv. ch. v. &c.

"We also find Sir Richard Harliston, under date of 15th September, 1479, granting corn and money rents to the relict of Philip Johan, *of Guernsey*, for the services he had rendered during this siege.

"The Jerseymen, in like manner, gained much honour by this reconquest; five are particularly named—Peter Le Serkais, Peter Tehy, John de Souslemont, Nicholas le Petit, and John le Moigne. And, in an assault made on the eve of Corpus-Christi, (15th day of May, 1467,) Reginald Lempriere, Seigneur de Rosel, was slain. Another Charter was granted to the Island, with special Acknowledgment of the good services of the Islanders; and the same has ever since been inserted and repeated in all our Charters to this day, *in perpetuam rei memoriam.*

"Sir Richard Harliston was recompensed with the Government of the Island. But what reward was conferred on Philip de Carteret, who had been the very life and soul of the undertaking, I cannot find. His son married the only daughter and heiress of Harliston, the same lady who was afterwards the interesting mother of *twenty* sons, the heroine of the Jersey Chronicler. According to whom, the heroic Margaret Harliston and her husband Philip De Carteret, of St. Ouen, suffered such persecution from the cruelty of Matthew Baker, the Governor, and Clement Le Hardy, the Bailiff of Jersey, that to lay their wrongs before the King, though but four days had elapsed since her *accouchement*, she fled in a ship belonging to William de Beauvoir, of Guernsey, to England. On reaching Poole, in Dorsetshire, they encountered the said Matthew Baker on the Quay, but a terrific hail-storm which burst opportunely, causing her enemy to take shelter, enabled De Beauvoir to convey her to the house of **James de Havilland**, (16.) (at the time Mayor of Poole, and a Guernseyman by birth,) from whence she was enabled to reach the Court, then at Salisbury, in safety, and obtain full redress. The whole of her history wants only the pen of some Walter Scott to give it all the interest of one of his best productions.

"Sir Richard Harliston derived his name from the town of *Harliston*, in Norfolk. The Royal Patent, which appointed him Governor, makes most flattering mention of his services in the recovery of Mont Orgueil Castle and the Island of Jersey from the French. It is dated in the 13th of Edward IV. (No. 1473.)"

A.

Enrolled at the Public Record Office, London.

(A.D. 1470.)

Patent of 9 Edward IV. rewarding certain gentlemen of Guernsey and Jersey for their services at the reconquest, from the French, of Jersey and Mont Orgeuil Castle, in that island, in A.D. 1467.

Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie, Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Salutem. Sciatis, quod ex insinuacione dilectorum nostrorum ligeorum, inhabitatorum **Insularum nostrarum de Guernesey et Jarsey,** accepimus qualiter ipsi summam *duorum millium octingentarum triginta et trium librarum sex solidorum et octo denariorum,* CIRCA REDUCTIONEM DICTE **Insule nostre de Jarsey ac Castri nostri de Montorgueil**

IN EADEM INSULA, a manibus inimicorum nostrorum ad obedienciam nostram, expendiderunt, in suam depauperacionem manifestam nisi per nos succurratur eisdem. Nos nedum premissa, verum eciam magnam fidelitatem quam dicti inhabitatores penes nos indies habent et gerunt, intime considerantes, ad recompensacionem, et resolucionem summe predicte eisdem inhabitatoribus fieri volentes, ut est justum de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris concessimus et voluimus, ac per presentes concedimus et volumus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis Johanni Peryn, Johanni Fyaut, Willelmo Duport, Jordano Rogier, Thome de Haveilland, Laurencio Carce, Willelmo Mangy, Renoveto Agenor, Radulfo Cousin, et Nicholao de Lisle, inhabitatoribus Insule nostre de Guernesey, ac Petro le Serkees, Petro Tehy, Johanni de Souslemont, Nicholao le Petit, et Johanni le Moigne, inhabitatoribus Insule nostre de Jarsey, quod ipsi, seu eorum aliquis, vel eorum factores seu attornati commissi et deputati, sive eorum aliquis, quolibet *anno proximo post datum presentium*, tam tot et tanta mercandisas et mercimonia quecumque, *stapule* nostre *Cales'* minime pertinentia infra regnum nostrum Anglie emere et providere, et ea sic empta et provisa in quacumque navi seu quocumque vase aut in quibuscumque navibus vel vasibus, de obediencia nostra, una vice vel diversis vicibus, in *portubus nostris de* Poole, Excestre, et Dertmoute, vel in eorum aliquo, eskippare et carcare, ac eskippari et carcari facere, et ea sic eskippata ad insulas nostras predictas, vel earum alteram, transducere et carcare, ac transduci et careari facere, quam tot et tanta mercandisas et mercimonia quecumque tam de bonis suis propriis quam aliorum inhabitatorum insularum predictarum, seu earum alterius, in hujusmodi navi sive vase aut navibus sive vasibus, in regnum nostrum predictum, in portus predictos seu eorum aliquem, una vice vel diversis vicibus, adducere valeant et valeat; quorum quidem omnium mercandisarum et mercimoniorum predictorum, tam extra dictum regnum nostrum Anglie educendorum, quam in idem regnum nostrum, ut premittitur adducendorum, custume, subsidia ac alia deveria, ad summam *centum et quinquaginta librarum, quolibet anno* hujusmodi attingent, absque aliquibus custumis seu subsidiis aut aliis deveriis nobis vel heredibus nostris, de aut pro mercandisis et mercimoniis predictis, seu de aliqua inde parcella, solvendis; sed quod ipsi, necnon factores et attornati sui commissi et deputati, eorum quilibet, quolibet hujusmodi anno, custumas, subsidia, ac alia deveria dictorum mercandisarum et mercimoniorum, ut premittitur educendorum vel adducendorum ad predictam summam centum et quinquaginta librarum in forma predicta attingentia, in manibus suis propriis et eorum cujuslibet ad usum omnium inhabitatorum predictarum Insularum pro recompensacione predicta, habeant et retineant, habeat et retineat, absque compoto seu aliquo alio nobis vel heredibus nostris predictis inde reddendo, et absque impeticione, impedimento vel molestacione nostri vel heredum nostrorum, aut Custumariorum, sive Collectorum, vel aliorum Officiariorum, seu Ministrorum nostrorum, vel heredum nostrorum quorumcumque, et sic de anno in annum, quolibet anno tot et tanta mercandisas et mercimonia hujusmodi quorum custume, subsidia, ac alia deveria, ad dictam summam centum et quinqua nta librarum attingent in forma predicta eskippabunt et adducent, eskippabit et adducet, *durante* termino *sex annorum* a viccsimo die Januarii ultimo preterito immediate incepturorum et computandorum, et deinde de anno in annum quousque iidem Johannes Peryn, Johannes Fyaut, Willelmus Duport, Jordanus Rogier, Thomas de Haveilland, Laurencius Caree, Willelmo Mange, Renovctus Agenor, Radulfus Cousin, Nicholaus de Lisle, Petrus le Serkees, Petrus Tehy, Johannes de Souslemont, Nicholaus le Petit, et Johannes le Moigne, seu eorum aliquis, aut eorum factores et attornati commissi et deputati, vel eorum aliquis, hujusmodi mercandisas et mercimonia, quorum custume et subsidia et alia deveria ad summam duorum millium librarum in toto attingent, plenarie eskippaverint vel eskippaverit aut in dictum regnum nostrum Anglie adduxerint

vel adduxerit, si ita nobis placuerit post predictum terminum sex annorum predictorum. Et insuper volumus et per presentes concedimus prefatis Johanni Peryn, Johanni Fyaut, Willelmo Duport, Jordano Rogier, Thome de Haveilland, Laurencio Caree, Willelmo Mangy, Renoveto Agenor, Radulfo Cousin, Nicholao de Lisle, Petro le Serkees, Petro Tehy, Johanni de Souslemont, Nicholao le Petit, et Johanni le Moigne, quod si ipsi aut factores sive attornati sui commissi et deputati, vel eorum aliquis, aliquo anno predicto, hujusmodi mercandisas et mercimonia, quorum custume, subsidia, et alia deveria, ad dictam summam centum et quinquaginta librarum per annum attingent, integre et plenarie, non eskippaverint vel eskippaverit, in dictum regnum nostrum Anglie non adduxerint seu adduxerit, pretextu hujus concessionis nostre; quod tunc iidem Johannes Peryn, Johannes Fyaut, Willelmus Duport, Jordanus Rogier, Thomas de Haveilland, Laurencius Caree, Willelmus Mangy, Renovetus Agenor, Radulfus Cousin, Nicholaus de Lisle, Petrus le Serkees, Petrus Tehy, Johannes de Souslemont, Nicholaus le Petit, et Johannes le Moigne, et eorum quilibet, sive eorum aliquis, aut eorum attornati commissi et deputati, sive eorum aliquis, aliquo alio anno sequenti aut aliquibus annis sequentibus, tanta mercandisas et mercimonia, stapule nostre predicte minime pertinentia, quorum custume subsidia et alia deveria, ad summam tocius partis illius summe centum et quinquaginta librarum per annum, que aliquo hujusmodi anno defuerint, de hujusmodi retencione in portubus predictis, seu eorum aliquo, eskippare, transducere, et carcare, in forma predicta, ad Insulas predictas, seu earum alteram; et ab eisdem, aut earum altera, in portus predictos, seu eorum aliquem, adducere possint et possit, absque aliquibus custumis seu subsidiis aut aliis deveriis nobis vel heredibus nostris inde quovis modo solvendis seu reddendis, quousque prenominati inhabitatores nostrarum dictarum Insularum, necnon factores seu attornati commissi et deputati sui predicti, seu eorum aliquis, mercandisas et mercimonia hujusmodi, quorum custume, subsidia, ac alia deveria, ad dictam summam duorum millium librarum in toto attingent, ut premittitur, plenarie eskippaverint aut in regnum nostrum predictum adduxerint, eskippaverit vel adduxerit, modo et forma predictis, ad usum omnium inhabitatorum predictarum Insularum, per indenturas inde inter ipsos Johannem Peryn, Johannem Fyaut, Willelmum Duport, Jordanum Rogier, Thomam de Haveilland, Laurencium Caree, Willelmum Mangy, Renovetum Agenor, Radulfum Cousin, Nicholaum de Lisle, Petrum le Serkees, Petrum Tehy, Johannem de Souslemont, Nicholaum le Petit, et Johannem le Moigne, seu eorum aliquem, aut ejus vel eorum factores seu attornatos commissos et deputatos, vel eorum aliquem, et Custumarios sive Collectores custumarum, subsidiorum, et aliorum deveriorum in portubus predictis, seu eorum aliquo, pro tempore existentes, ubi mercandise et mercimonia predicta, vel aliqua inde parcella, sic adduci et educi contingerint ut premittitur, eductionem et adductionem predictas, de tempore in tempus debite conficiendas testificantes, per quarum quidem indenturarum alteram partem et has litteras, ac brevia nostra inde eisdem Custumariis sive Collectoribus pro tempore existentibus, et eorum cuilibet, dirigenda, Volumus et per presentes concedimus, quod tam predicti Johannes Peryn, Johannes Fyaut, Willelmus Duport, Jordanus Rogier, Thomas de Haveilland, Laurencius Caree, Willelmus Mangy, Renovetus Agenor, Radulfus Cousin, Nicholaus de Lisle, Petrus le Serkees, Petrus Tehy, Johannes de Souslemont, Nicholaus le Petit, et Johannes le Moigne, et eorum quilibet, necnon factores et eorum vel alicujus eorum attornati commissi et deputati, et eorum quilibet, quam Custumarii sive Collectores predicti, et eorum quilibet, de omnimodis pecuniarum summis de seu pro mercandisis et mercimoniis predictis, seu aliqua inde parcella, virtute presentium in forma predicta educendis et adducendis, aut de seu pro custumis seu subsidiis et aliis deveriis eorumdem, seu alicujus inde parcella nobis vel heredibus nostris predictis aliqualiter solvendis ad Scaccarium nostrum in compotis suis de tempore in tempus erga nos

et heredes nostros predictos quieti sint penitus et exonerati, et eorum quilibet quietus sit penitus et exoneratus imperpetuum; aliquibus statutis, actibus, ordinationibus, provisionibus, assignacionibus, restrictionibus, privilegiis seu mandatis in contrarium factis vel faciendis, eo eciam quod expressa mencio de vero valore seu certitudine premissorum in presentibus minime facta existit, aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque non obstante. Proviso semper quod mercandise et mereimonia predicta, sicut predicitur, per prefatos Johannem Peryn, Johannem Fyaut, Willelmum Duport, Jordanum Rogier, Thomam de Haveillant, Laurencium Caree, Willelmum Mangy, Renovetum Agenor, Radulfum Cousin, Nicholaum de Lisle, Petrum le Serkees, Petrum Tehy, Johannem de Souslemont, Nicholaum le Petit, et Johannem le Moigne, et eorum quemlibet, sive eorum aliquem, eskippanda, inducenda, sive educenda, et quelibet inde parcella sint vel fuerint, sit vel fuerit, propria bona ipsorum, Johannis *Peryn*, Johannis *Fyaut*, Willelmi *Duport*, Jordani *Rogier*, Thome de Haveilland, (15.) Laurencii *Caree*, Willelmi *Mangy*, Renoveti *Agenor*, Radulfi *Cousin*, Nicholai *de Lisle*, Petri *le Serkees*, Petri *Tehy*, Johannis *de Souslemont*, Nicholai *le Petit*, et Johannis *le Moigne*, aut aliorum inhabitatorum Insularum nostrarum predictarum, seu earum alicujus, et non aliorum. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium [decimo die Marcii anno regni nostri nono].[1]

BAGOT.

Per breve de privato sigillo et de data predicta auctoritate Parliamenti.

[1] The date, having been omitted in the Original Patent, has been supplied from the Patent Roll, 8 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 3. in the Public Record Office.

The Patent is here exactly printed from the original, except that, at the suggestion of Wm. Hardy, Esq., F.S.A., of the Duchy of Lancaster Office, the abbreviations in the original have been extended.

De Havillands.

(*In dorso.*)

Irrotulate in Memorandum Scaccarii videlicet, inter Recorda de termino Sancti Michaelis, Anno nono Regis Edwardi Quarti, Rotulo quarto, ex parte Rememoratoris Regis.

Copié d'après l'original sous le grand sceau d'Angleterre en la possession de Dame Elizabeth Le Marchant, veuve de Francois-Pery Hutchesson, Ecuyer, Dame du Fief le Comte et dépendances en l'île de Guernesey, par moi.

EDGAR MACCULLOCH.
Juré-Justicier de la Cour Royale de Guernesey.

W.

A Monsieur,
Monsieur le Colonel de Havilland, &c. &c., Guernsey.

Monsieur,

Je vous ai bien fait attendre reponse, mais mon excuse est dans le desire de vous en faire une satisfaisante. Mes yeux et mon age ne me permettent plus de recherche. Heureusement nous avons un habile Archiviste[1], et je l'ai chargé de cette recherche: Il croit avoir reusi.

Il a trouvé les noms de HAVERLAND, Havelland, Avilland et Havillande dans des ACTES des XII^e., XIII., XIV. et XV^e. Siecles dans le *Cotentin:* Epuis comme Jurats dans les *Isles.* Il a une CHARTE latine du XIII^e. siecle, vers 1260, avec un Sceau, portant un seul Chateaux semblable aux trois qui forment votre Ecusson, ce qui, suivant moi, est ce que nous appellons *brisure* par couleurs ou nombre de piéces indiquant, seulement, des branches differentes d'une même famille. Le fief de ce Seigneur était dans la paroisse de *Saint Martin.* Ce Saint est Patron de plus de 180 paroisses du *Diocese de Coutances;* mais le HAVERLAND *dont il a les Armoiries* [Doc. ℟. and ℟.] habitait la paroisse de GOLLEVILLE entre *Valognes* et *Saint Sauveur-le-Vicomte.* Il a fait Constater cet ACTE, et Collationner par un Officier Public, sur du parchemin timbré, (stamped).

Il me semble que pour donner à votre recherche l'exactitude et toute l'authenticité que vous devez desirer, et dont le sujet est digne, il faudrait que vous vinssiez, ou que vous envoyassiez une personne instruite, et qui eût toute votre confiance. J'habite à deux heures de Cherbourg. Vous me trouverez dispose à faire pour vous tout ce que j'en puis.

D'ici à Saint Lo, ou sont les Archives, vous partiriez à sept heures du matin par la diligence, et vous seriez arrivé à midi; je ferai prevenir l'Archiviste et vous le trouveriez à la descente de la voiture.

Je serai heureux de vous voir, et de vous donner pour mon compte les renseignment qui seront en mon pouvoir.

Agreez, je vous en prie, l'assurance de la consideration distinguée avec laquelle je suis,

Monsieur,
Votre devoué,

Valogne, 26 Avril, 1847. C. DE GERVILLE.[2]

[1] M. Du Bosc [2] See Wiffin's Hist. of the House of Russell for the researches of this distinguished Antiquary in that case.

Dorsetshire Evidences.

A.

Extracted from the Municipal Records of Poole in Dorsetshire.

The oldest volume in the town Archives is marked
"Rd." Book I.

"A regular series of Mayors and Bailiffs accounts from 7th of Henry VII., A.D. 1490, to the 23rd of Henry VIII., A.D. 1531. With the names of the Bailiffs and Churchwardens appointed by the Mayor and his bretheren."[1]

At Page 9. (A.D. 1494.)

Memorandum. "That ye ix. yere of Kyng Harry the VIIte **Jamys Habellande**,[2] (16.) Mayre, and John Spadard, hys Bayly, the sayd John Spaddard browt for the Kay and for the Town Box xlb. xs. vid., and the sayd Spardard browt for All Wyts xxxviis. vijd."

Page 21. (A.D. 1506.)

Memorandum. That on the XVth day off January, the yere off our Lord God Mt.Vc.VJ, **James Habellande**,[3] (17.) Mayre, and *William Havylland*,[4] Baylyff, the which William browght for the Town and ye Key clerd xlb. vs. xd.

Page 27. (A.D. 1495.)

Delyvred to *John Harylland*[4] ye 10 day of Nouebr Ao 10. H. VII., to bye 6 Bowys and 2 Arowys-cases 20s.

Page 39. (Ao. 1522.)

The 14 yere off Kyng Harry VIII. the Md. yt. the 9 daye of August, I Luke Martyn, Mayre, take yn mony owt off ye parish church yn the presens of *Rychard Havellonde, John Havellonde,* and *Wyllyam Havelonde,* yn mony ys day in the Box the sum off viiilb.

"Rd." I ok E.

Page 85. (A.D. 1553.)

The viiith daye of Maye in the viith yere of the Rayne of ower Soverayne lord King Edward the VI., John Northerell being mayor in Ao '52, and **Ptoffer Habilland**[5] Baylle, was browght in by the said Xtoffer in accompte that he gathered the same yere for the Towne Dewtye, amount xiiilb. xis. iid.

The same day paid Xtoffer Havillonde[5] that the Towne owed for one tonne Wyne given to the King's majestie, amonte vlb

Page 10. (A.D. 1568.)

For Obtayning the Corporation.

The xiiith daie of June, anno Elizabeth regnie decimo, It is agreed and condyssended that William Newman, now Mayor of the town of **Poole**, with William Constantyn and William Greene, Burgysses of the same Town, being

[1] Bretheren, i.e. persons who had been Mayors. [2] James, *son* of *Thomas de Haverland of Guernsey*, the Patentee, see Doc. A. He, with his wife Helena, founded the North Aisle of Poole church and endowed a Chantry therein. [3] *Grandson* of Thomas of Guernsey, and second son of James and Helena. [4] *Brother* of James the *Younger*, and uncle of Christopher. [5] Great grandson of Thomas of Guernsey, and son of James the *Younger*.

requested thereunto by the Burgysses and inhabitants thereof whose names are hereunto wrytte, to sue and labor in an for the obteynynge of the Corporacon of oure Towen aforesaide. We the saide Burgysses and Marchantes do promysse and *bynde oureselves* by vertue of oure Othes, Suritie, and Ffellowship, for what the said William Newman, William Constantyn, and William Greene, shall do in all charges for the obteyning of the same Corporaeon, as *for the disbursynge of Fyve hundreth Pounds*, which the saide William Newman, William Constantyn, and William Greene shall stande bounde for in manner and forme. We the said Burgysses and Marehaunts have subscribed oure names the daie and yere above wrytten,

By me, Will'm Newman. By me, Ꝑpofer Habillaud.[1] By me, John Rogers.

Will'm Constantyn.	John Manne.	Xtofer Ffarwell.
Will'm Greene	John Haneoke.	Will'm Byddelcom.
	Peter Gaydon.	

Page 43.

The XXIII of September, 1601

Memorandum. The day and year above writen *James Havelland*[2] was admitted a free Burges of this towne and eounte of Poole, with the consent of the Mayor and Burgesses of the same towne. and gave for his Burgeship xx^{s} in hand.

By me, James Havelland.

Remarks on Poole Church.

The Church of St. James in Poole eonsists, as we shall see hereafter (Doe. **B**), of a body, and two aisles of six bays eaeh, together with a tower at the west end of the nave, and a vestry projeeting towards the south from the east end of the south aisle. Prior to the change of religion by Henry VIII. there existed four altars here, each served by a distinet priest maintained by different foundations. Namely, the high altar in the body of the Church, to the serviee of whieh the Priory of Braden-stoke furnished the priest. Next in point of antiquity was the altar at the east end of the south aisle; whieh aisle, we shall see, was the first addition to the body, or old ehapel of St. James, being built eirca 1465—70. This altar was dedicated to Saint George, and its serviee was maintained by "*The Light and Fraternity of Saint George;*" i.e. the Guild. At a later period another altar was erected in this aisle, at which a priest was maintained by Thomas White. Lastly, the Havelland-aisle, eomplcted A° 1503. Here the altar was dedieated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and a priest served it on the foundation of James and his wife Helena: the *eldest* deseendant of the founders at any time living, being the trustee. This aisle was frequently denominated Our-Lady-aisle This mueh was needed to fully eomprehend the following *Inventory*, made by the Commissioners of Church goods for the County of Dorset, appointed by the Viear-General Cromwell.

(A° 1545.)

Memorandum. That one the laste daye of Nowembyre, and in the xxxvii. yer of the rayne of Kinge Henry the VIIIth, and in the yer of our lord God 1545, a **Inbymory takyn owte of all Jewellys and Ornements belongyng to the Church of Pole,** in presens of **Thomas Whyt** the elder, then beyng mayr, **Richard Habylland, Wyllyam Habyllande,** and *Thomas Gylleford*, then beyinge one of the churche wardens for yt yere. **In primis:**

A gret ehaless for the *Hye Awter* dowbull gylte

Item, a nother small ehaless for the Hye Awter, for euery daye.

[1] Great grandson of Thomas of Guernsey, and only son of James the *Younger*. [2] Youngest son of John Havelland of Wilkswood House, Isle of Purbeck, Esquire, by Mary, daughter of Thomas *Carew* of Higher-Ham Manor, Esq., county of Dorset. He, James, afterwards went to Malaga in Spain, where he died.

Item, mor one chales for *Seint Gorges* Awter dowbull gylt.

Item, mor one chales dowbull gylt for the *Awter* that Richard Haydland's[1] (17–1.) *preste* syrvyth withall.

Item, mor that daye one chales parsell gyltt for the *awter* that *Thomas Whytt's* prest syrvyth wythall.

Item, mor y[t] daye i. chales parsell gylt that Sir (Brysse) Tailar syrvyth withall.

Memorandum, that Wyllyam *Bedylcome* and Jamys *Mesurier* owe a chales parsell gyltt that Wyllyam *Mesurier* lost of the Church when he was robbyd. Sume vii. chaleses.

Memorandum, that on that daye was of the churche store a fayre *Crosse* dowbull gyltt, *enamelyd with a Marie and John.*

Item, mor ther ys a small Crosse of sylwer for every daye. Item, mor a payr of Candlestyekes of sylwer parsell gyltt. Item, mor ii. Pyxes of sylver parsell gyltt. Item, ii. Sensers syluer parsell gyltt. Item, i. Oyle-vate of sylwer. Item, i. Sehypp of sylwer, to put in Frankensensse in. Item, i. Spone of sylwer to put yn the Sensse to senese withall. Item, a Pyxe of sylwer to put the Sakryment yn, dowbull gyltt. Item, mor a smaller Pyxe of sylwer dowbull gyltt, to bear the Sakryment in. Item, mor ther ys hangyng ouer the eanopy of the lesse Pyxe xix. bellys of sylwer dowbull gyltt.

Also that day a Sewte of Vestements sett with Goolde, named bottekyn. Item, a Sewte of blewe Felevat inbrowdryd. Item, a Sewte of rede Felevat inbrowdryd. Item, a Sewte of whyte Damask with bottekyn of gold. Item, a Sewte of grene bawdekyn geven by *Denys Mesurier.* Item, a Sewte of old bawdekyn sylk. Item, a Sewte of blaek damaske. Item, a Cope of blewe tyssewe. Item, a Cope of rede Felevat. Item, iiii. Copyss of rede damaske. Item, iiii. Copyss of blewe damaske. Item, vi. Copes of whygt Bodekyn.

Also, a Sewte of Awter elothes of rede Felevat with *Shalappe-Schells* for the Hye Awter, with ii. curteyns of rede sylk, gyven by Helena Haydland. (16.) Item, also a Sewte of Awter elothys of Bawdekyn sylke with ii. eurteyns. Item, a Sewt of Awter elothys of whyt sylk with ii. eurteyns. Item, for Seynt George's Awter a sewt of Awter elothys of damask blewe and rede.

Item, for our Lady's Awter. A Sewt of Vestments sett with Perll the hole sewt. A Sewte of Awter elothys for our Lady's Awter of whyte damask. Item, a Sewte of Awter elothes of whyte Felevat inbrowdryd in golld. Item, a Corporesse-ease of eloth of goolde. Item, another Corporesse-case of eloth of tesewe. Item, another Corporesse-ease of whyte and blewe Felevat. Item, iii. Baneres of sylke for the Crossys, one grene, one blewe, and one rede. Item, iii. Pelows of sylke, and another Pelow wrot with sylk. The *content* this daye of *clothys* for thys Awter:— Item, iii. sehetts, fyne, for to dress the Sepuleore on Good fryday. Item, i. fyne Awter elothe, playne. Item, for the Lent tyme, iii. Awter elothys to honge above and beneth, of playne eloth furnyshed with Crosses of the same eloth. Item, x. tewelles of dyapur.

Jewelles in another small box y[t] belongyth to *Our Lady Aisle. Imprimis,* xvi. Rings of golde and a Gymerre of golde and a Buekell of gold. Two olde Nobyls. Two ferthyngs of golde. iii. gylte pens. A Crowne of sylwer and gylte, for a Woman of the Crown. A woman's hed, harnys, and shulders of sylwer. A legge of sylwer. An Agnus Dei of sylver. A *Saynt Jamys Shell of sylver,* and a Buekell. A Spone of sylver. A Burgym grose. xxxvi. Ryngs of sylver. A peyre of Beeds of eorall, with xviii. stonys of sylver, and a Ring of sylver, and *a Saint Jamys Shell.* Another

[1] Eldest son of James and Helena. See Will E. and Doc. F.

payr of Beeds of corall, with xi. stonys of sylver. A short peyr of Beeds of corall, with ii. sylver stonys for a boc. A short peyre of corall Beeds, with iii. sylver stonys with a tassel and a Ruby stone. A short peyr of corall Beeds, with ii. sylver stonys. A peyr of Amber Beeds and Corell, with vii. stonys of sylwer and gylte. A peyr of Beeds of Get, with viii. stonys of sylver.

Item, a Vayle, to be hongyd uppon Lent affore the Hye Awter. Item, for the *Four Awters*, iiii. payre and i. cannestyckes of latyn Item, ii. small cannestyckes of latyn beyng but pryckes. Item, there ys vi. cannestyckes with branches of latyn that stoode fore the ymages.

Item, over the Hye Awter a Canapye of redde sattyn, and in that a Pyxe of yverye. Item, a pawle of Felevat. Item, y^e^ Albes belongyng to y^e^ vestements, saving iiii. albes be lackynge and worne. Item, Foure Surplises for the pristes and clarkes. Item, ii. Cross staves armed with bras. Item, ii. payre of Organs. Item, more in the Church towre iiii. bellis. Item, ther ys one side the *Lady ylle* of our chureh eouered with lead, and two goters, which we estayme to be 4 tons.

(A°. 1599.)

Poole, beinge a (Royal) Peculiar, and of late belonginge to the Priorye of Bradenstoke.

A new Inventorye indented of all suche bellss, bookes, goodes, jewelles, and ornaments, as belong and apertayne to the ehurch of Poole, &c. made and presented to the Quenes majesties Comyssyoners at Blandforde, the xxviii. daye of November, anno domini 1559.

Our Images be all defaced and brente. Goodes, Item, one lytell Challyee without a cover of sylver weinge vi. ounces, which servethe for the Communyon Table. One great Bell and a lytell Bell weinge by estymaeion vii. C.

The Quenes Majestie ys Patron of the parsonage of Poole. *John Seward* ys Mynister and servythe the eure.

The Poole Parish Register commences 1538.

A°. 1546.

Thomas Havelland, y^e^ sonn of **Ypoffer Habillande,** was baptysed * * * * * *

A°. 1548.

Richard Havylland, y^e^ Son of **Ypoffor Habylland,** was baptysd the x daye of * *

"A.D. 1550 [Page 25.

"**Mathew Habelland,** (19.) the Son of **Mr. Ypofer Habellande,** (18.) was "baptysed the 15 of Junii, Godfathers, Mathew *Havelland* and Thomas *Mann;* "Godmother, Margaryhe *Crooke.*"

"I certify the above to be a true Extract from the Register of Baptisms "belonging to the Parish of St. James, in the Town of Poole.

"P. W Jolliffe,"

"Perpetual Curate of the Parish of Saint James, Poole, and Principal "Official of the Royal Peculiar of Great Canford and Poole."

"Dated July 24th, 1850."

A°. 1551. [Page 30.

Edward Mann, Soon of John *Mann,* was baptyssed y^e^ vii^th^ day of May, godfathers, Robert *Rogers* and John *Swaine:* godmother, Alles *Awstyn.*

A°. 1551.

Margarett Haneoke, dawter of *John Hancoke,* was baptized y^e^ fowerth day of October; godfather, **Christopher Habillande;** godmothers, Elinor *Havellande* and Margarett *Crooke.*

A°. 1551.

John Havelland, son to **Cristofer Habelland,** was baptized y^e^ 26 October: godfathers, John *Mann* and Thomas *Whyte;* godmother, Edith *Mann.*

A°. 1553.

James Havelland,[1] Sone to Master **Cpofer Habellande,** was baptysed * * * * *

A°. 1555. [P. 430.

Margaret Havelland, (19–P.) dawter to **Christofer Habellande,** was baptyzed the 17th day of Aprill.

A°. 1556. [P. 51.

Richard Havylland, the Son of *Mast^r^ John Havylland,* wasse baptyssed by S^r^ Thomas Long, Curate, the 10th day of September, anno 1556; godfathers, John *Saiward* and Willyam *Newman;* godmother, Ellenge *Havylland,* widow

A°. 1557. [P. 51.

In the yere of our lorde God a M^o^CCCCC.L.VII., and yn the iiij daye of Januayre, Marcelyn, the datter of *Mathew Havyllande* was baptysd by me Symon Berwyke: the godfatheres, Jhon *Hankocke,* Jene *Northerell,* and Sysly *Havyllonde*

A°. 1557. [P. 55.

Wyllyam Hancoke, the son off *John Hancoke,* senor, Marchant, was baptysed by S^r^ Thomas Long, Curate, the 15th day August beyng; godffathersse, Wyllyam *Havelland* and John *Hancoke,* godmother, Margery *Gyllford.*

A°. 1560. [P. 73.

Elinor Havellande, (19–N.) y^e^ daughter of **Christopher Habellande,** was baptyzed y^e^ 15th of December; godffather, Willyam *Constantyne;* godmothers, Elinor *Pytte* and Cycely *Goddarde.*

A°. 1560. [P. 74.

Barthotomew Rogers, the son of *John Rogers,* baptysed 29th January; godfathers, *Bartholomew Manne* and Walter *Effoorrey;* godmother, Cyseley *Whyte.*

A°. 1563. [P. 90.

Wyllyam Havellande, y^e^ Sonne of **Christopher Habelland,** was baptyzed y^e^ 30th May; godfather, Willyam *Constantyn* and Rychard *Whyte;* godmother, Ame *Manne.*

A°. 1563. [P. 90.

Chrystopher Wyghte, y^e^ Sonne of *Thomas Wyghte,* was baptyzed y^e^ 25th of July; godfathers, **Christopher Habillande** and Peter *Gaydon;* godmother, Margery *Greene.*

A°. 1564. [P. 98.

Cysselye Havellande, y^e^ daughter of **Chrystopher Habellande,** was babtyzed y^e^ seventh day of February, godfather, Edward *Manne;* godmothers, Amye *Whyghte* and Cyselye *Crooke*

A°. 1566. [P 107.

Nathannell Havelland,[1] y^e^ Sonne of Master **Chrystopher Habelland,** was baptyzed y^e^ 25 off Apryll; godfathers, John *Seywarde* and Harry *Benters,* godmother, Ales *Byngeley.*

A°. 1730.

Peter, Havelland and *John,* three Sons at one birth, of Mr. *William* and Mrs. Repentance *Hiley,* of Upton Manor.

[1] This James was Mayor of Salisbury A°. 1599 and 1601; See Hoare's His. of Wilts. and Visitation of Gloucestershire of A°. 1623, tit. Havilland of Hawkesbury.

De Havillands.

The Marriages commence at page 416.

A°. 1538. [P. 416.

Wyllyam Newman and *Alyc* Havyllond, the daughter of *Mast*r *Rychard Havyllond*, ware maryd the fyrst day of June.

A°. 1539. [P. 417.

Thomas Whyte y° younger, and *Anne* Wyllyams y^e^ dowhster of *Mast*r *John Wyllyams*, ware maryd y^e^ xxx. day of May.

A°. 1539. [P. 417.

Master *John Horssey*, knyght, of the parysshe of Clifton, was maryd to Edyfith *Stocker*, the wyffe late off *John Stocker*, merchawnte of Pole, the xiiij. day of December, be prevylegge gevyn by owr supreme hedd of the chyrche of Ingelonde kynge Henry the VIII^th^.

A°. 1541. [P. 419.

John Hanckoc and *Cecyly* Havyllond, the dowzst*r* of *Mast*r *Richard Havyllond*, ware maryd the xxx^th^ day of July.

"A°. 1544. [P. 419.

"Mr. Christoffer Habylland (18.) and Ceryly Manne ware maryd the xvj^the^ "day of September."

"I certify the above to be a true Extract from the Register of Marriages "belonging to the Parish of St. James in the Town of Poole.

"P. W. Jolliffe,

"Perpetual Curate of the Parish of Saint James, Poole, and Principal "Official of the Royal Peculiar of Great Canford and Poole."

"Dated, July 20th, 1850."

A°. 1548, iii. day of Jun. [P. 420.

Matthew Havellande and *Jane Webb* ware marryd the same day.[1]

A°. 1640.

Thomas Carew and *Elinor* Trenchard, widow, married.

"*De Sepultura parochiam de Villa Pole*, A.D. 1538."

A°. 1538. [Commence P. 520.

Ffrances Havylland, (17–T.) wyffee to *Mast*r *Wyllyam Havylland*, Merchaunte, Dyde the iii^de^ day of monythe off February.

A°. 1538.

Syr Thomas Pope, *masse prist* in Pole, was buryd the vi^th^ daye of Maii.

A°. 1538.

Chrystoffer, y^e^ servant of *John Mann*, then mayor, was buryd the xxvj^th^ day of August.

A°. 1538.

John Phyns maryd, and *dyde* yth ye *plage* y^e^ *same day* xviii^th^ day of December.

A°. 1540. [P. 522.

*M*r *Jhon Havellond*, (17–U.) Merchant, dyyd xv. day of July.

A°. 1546.

Chrystyan, y^e^ servant of *Mast*r *Richard Havylland*, buryd 4th November.

A°. 1547.

Thomas Havyllond, the sone of Ypofer Habelland, was buryed the v^th^ day of October.

[1] This was the Divine, (18–W.) some time Incumbent of St. James in Poole; and Son of William and Frances Havelland. See Autobiography of Hancock, Doc. B. His wife was the daughter of John Webb of Odstock, Co. Wilts, Esq.

A°. 1550. [P. 529.

Julyan Havellande, (17–Q.) *my mother*, was buryed the iiij. day of June.

A°. 1550. [P. 529.

Rycharde Havellande, son of Fpofer Habellande, buryed the xxx. day of Auguste.

A°. 1553. [P. 532.

Master Rychard Havylland (17–I.) was buryed the vth day off March.

A°. 1557. [P. 538.

John Havylland, the son of Fystoffer Habylland, was buryed 6. day off October.

A°. 1571. [P. 566.

William Havylland, y^{e} sonn of Master Fistopher Habylland, was buried 27th October.

A°. 1577. [P. 579.

Aymye Man was buried xxxi. May.

A°. 1585. [P. 602.

Mr. John Rogers was buryed 28th off January.

"26th of August, 1586. [P. 602.

"Cysley Habilland (18–R.) was buryed."

"I certify the above to be a true Extract from the Register of Burials
"belonging the Parish of St. James in the Town of Poole.

"P. W. Jolliffe,

"Perpetual Curate of the Parish of Saint James, Poole, and Principal
"Official of the Royal Peculiar of Great Canford and Poole."

"Dated, July 24th, 1850."

"Januarie 24, 1589 [P. 607.

"Mast^{r} Christopher Habilland, (18.) the Soñe of James Habilland, (17.) was buryed."

"I certify the above to be a true Extract from the Register of Burials
"belonging to the Parish of S^{t} James in the Town of Poole.

"P. W. Jolliffe,

"Perpetual Curate of the Parish of Saint James, Poole, and Principal
"Official of the Royal Peculiar of Great Canford and Poole."

"Dated, July 20th, 1850."

Nov. 7th A°. 1673.

Mrs. Joyce Hardy, wife of Mr. Samuel Hardy, Minister.

B.

Extracted from Hutchin's History of Dorsetshire, Sydenham's History of Poole, and MSS. in the British Museum.

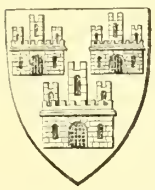
The Church of St. James, in Poole.

The Church stands at the west end of the towne, a little north of the quay. It is under the jurisdiction of the royal peculiar of Canford, and dedicated to Saint James, and was anciently a chapel of ease of Canford, though now independent of it.

It is an ancient fabric consisting of a body, two aisles, and a tower. The Chancel

is divided from the higher end of the body only by rails. The Nave or body is the most ancient part of the structure, and was the old Chapel of Saint James. The aisles were added in after ages. Its Nave is divided from the aisles by six arches in each aisle

The North aisle was built about 1500 (at the charge of James de Havelland (16.) and his wife Helena). In 1509, John Bedford willed to be buried in the cemetery (or) church of St James, in Poole, and gave £10 to it. In 1517, William Mesurer, of this place, appointed his body to be buried in Our Lady (or Havelland) Aisle in this parish church, if he died here, and bequeathed to the making of the new Rood-loft and tower of the said church all such money as rested unpaid at the hour of his death of the £20 he promised to the edifying this fabric. In this aisle are these inscriptions, cut in the stone in large letters, over the arches:—



These Sir Arches were made at the charge of James de Habelland and Helene his Wife, on whose souls God habe mercy. Amen. Anno Domini m.cccc.xj.

At the East end of this aisle is a Stone which retains the marks of effigies, labels, and coats of arms; it was for James de Havelland and his wife, founders of the aisle; but the brasses are gone.[1]

The South aisle is of equal length with the body, and is thought, by many merchant's marks and devices on its North side, to have been built temp. Edw. IV. (1461—1470.)

In this aisle, on brass plates on the floor:

Here lyeth the body of Edward Mann, of this towne and county of Poole, marchant, whoe dyed december xxii. anno domini MDCXXII. hee left twoe sons and fower daughters. his beloved wife Elenor made this memoriall of him.

This marchant MAN purchast a
Jewel rare
When to gaine Christ (god and man)
he tooke care.

Here lieth buried the bodie of Edward Man sonne of Edward Man, and Elenor his wife, who died in the xxith yeare of his age, on the xviiith daye of March, Anno Domini 1608.

At the East end of the South aisle—

Underneath lyeth buried
Havelland Hiley, Esquire,
Mayor of this towne and county
of Poole,
Obit anno Domini 1669.

On the South wall a black marble monument,—

Here resteth in hope of a joyful resurrection the body of Havelland Hiley, merchant, who was three times mayor of this town and county, and chosen a fourth, left this life for a better the 19th day of September, in the 69th year of his age, A.D. 1699 Memento mori.

Rectors.

Sir William Byrt, Curate, 1529.

On his death, Thomas Hancock was nominated by the Crown, 1546.

An autobiographical account of this famous minister of Poole, through whose

[1] See letter of Sir Peter Thompson of Poole, p. 39.

bold preaching, in the dawn of the Reformation, the inhabitants became early disciples of the "new learning," as it was then called, and, as he himself relates, "the first thatt in thatt parte of England were called Protestantes," has been recently edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., in his Narratives of the Reformation, printed for the Camden Society in 1859.

Hancock was educated at Oxford, became B.A. in 1532, and after leaving the University he retired to his native county of Southampton, becoming a diligent preacher of the Gospel and a declaimer against Papal abuses. By extracts from the publication above mentioned, we allow him to speak for himself.

"The first yere of the regne of king Edward 6, I, the sayde Thomas, having licence of bisshop Cranmore, preched at Christchurche, Twinham, *in comit.* Sowthe, where I was borne, Mr. Smythe, vicar of Christchurche and bachyller of divinite, being present; where I, taking my place owt of the 16 St. John, v. 8, *Spiritus Sanctus arguet mundum de peccato, de justicia, quia vado ad Patrem, &c.* Heyre dothe owr Savior Christ saye that he goeth to the Father, and that we shall se him no more. The preist being than at mas, I declared wnto the people that that the prist dothe holde over his head they did see with their bodily eyes, but our Savior Christ dothe heyre say plainly that we shall se him no more; than yow that doo knele unto hytt, 'pray unto hytt, and honor hytt as God, doo make an idol of hytt, and youre selves doo commyte most horrible idolatry. Wherat the sayde Vicar, Mr. Smythe, sytting in hys chayre in the face of the pulpett, spake these wordes:— 'Mr. Hancocke, yow have done well untyll nowe, and nowe have you played an yll kowse (cow's) parte, whych, whan she hath geven a good messe of mylke, overthroweth all wyth her foote; and soo all ys lost;' and wyth thes wordes he gote hym owtt of the churche.

"Thys troble being overcum, an other foloweth; for, after thys, I was called the same yeare, whych was the first of kyng Edward (1547), to be the minister of God's word at the town of Pole, *in comit* Dorset, whych town was at the time *wealthy*, for they embraced God's word, *they were in favors with the rewlars and governors of the realme, they were the first thatt in thatt parte of England were called Protestantes;* they dyd love one an other; and every one glad of the company of the others; and soo God powred his blessing plentifully upon them; but now, I am sory to sett my pen too wryte hytt, they have becum pooer, they have no love to God's word, *they lacke the favor and frendship of the godly rewlars and governors to defend* them; they fall from theire profession; they hate one another, one can not abyd the company of the other, but they are divided emongst them sellves: butt, O Lord God, heavenly Father! which workest all things for the best unto thine elect, and chosen, and arte a God of mercy and long suffering, suffer nott that towne of Poole, yf hytt be thy good wyll, to cum to dessolation; butt mercifull God, who hast the hartes of all men in thine handes, and dost turne them whom thow wylltt turne, give them hartes to repent, and soo powre uppon them thy blessings, that they may cum nott to a worse butt a better state, for thy dear son Christ Jhesu's sake, our only mediator and advocate!

"I being the minister of God's worde in that towne of Poole, preching the word uppon sume Sunday in the monthe of Juli, inveyed agaynst idolatry and covetousnes, taking my place owtt of the 6th of Timothy, *Deus immortalis est, et lucem habitat inaccessibilem, quem nemo hominum vidit sed nec videre potest.* The bryghtnes of the Godhed ys such thatt hytt passeth the bryghtnes of the sun, of aungells, and all creatures; soo thatt hytt cannott be seen with owr bodyly eyes, for noo man hath seen God at any tyme and liveth. The prist at thatt time being att mas, yf hytt be soo thatt no man hath sene God, nor can se God with thes bodyly eyes, than thatt whych the prist liffteth over his head ys nott God, for yow doo se hitt with your

bodyly eyes; yf hytt be nott God, yow may nott honor hytt as God, nether for God. Whereatt olde **Thomas Whyght,** a greate rych marchantt, and a ringleader of the Papistes, rose owtt off hys seate, and wentt owtt of the church saying, '*Come from hym, good people; he came from the Divell, and teacheth unto you divlish doctrine.*' John Northerell folowed, him, saying, '*Hitt shal be God when thow shalt be but a knave.*

"The same yeare, in the day of All Saynctes, *as they call hytt*, after that I came from expownding sum place of the Scriptures, at evening prayer, the above-named **Thomas Whyght,** John Notherel, and William Havelland came too the prist, *commawnding him that he shold say* **Dirige** *for all souls:* I commawnding hym the contrary, *they sayd they would make me too* say dirige: I awnswered, 'nott whyle they lived.' *Than dyd they all*, as hytt wer with one mowth, *call me knav and my wyff strompett*, som of them threatning me that they wold make me draw my gutts after me. The maior, being an honest goodman, Morgan Reade by name, thrust me into the quier, and pulled the qwyer dorse fast too, commanding them to kepe the king's peace: but they spared nott to call the maior knave: the maior had much worke too stopp thys horly burly, untyll he had gotten the chef of them owtt of the churche.

"Soo I was dwin agayne too be a seuter too my lord of Somersett hys grace, who wylled me too resorte to Mr. Cicel, than master of requestes, but now lord treasurar of England. I had also an other letter for my qwyetnes in preashing of God's word in the towne of Poole. From that time I continewed in Poole untyll the death of good king Edward."

From these extracts we learn how strong the religious feud had become in Poole; but after the accession of Queen Mary the contentions were even more violent. Hear Haneock again:—

"Qwene Mary was proclaymed qwene by my Lord Williams in Oxford, St. James's daye, whoo, after she was proclaymed, dyd sett forth a proclamacion, which came to my handes, whych *Dyd declare what religion she dyd profes in her youthe, thatt she dyd continew in the same, and thatt she mynded to end her lyf in the same religion; wylling all her loving subjects too embrace the same.* Thys proclamation dyd soo encorage the papistes thatt they, *forgetting ther dewty and obedience to God*, and too declare there obedience untoo the Qwene, *wold have the Mas and other superstitius ceremonies in poste haste;* butt I toke uppon me to reade the proclamation unto them, *and too declare the meaning of hytt;* that, whereas in the proclamation she wylled all her loving subjects too embrace the same religion, they owghtt too embrace the same *in her* being there Princess, *that ys nott too rebell agaynst her*, being there princes, but too lett her alone with her religion. *This satisfied nott the papistes;* but they wolde nedes have ther *masking Mas*, and soo dyd olde **Thomas Whyght,** (16–F.) *William Havelland* (17–S.) and John Notherel bwylde upp an Alter in the Churche, and had procured a fytt chaplin a French prest, one Syr Brysse (Tayleur), to say there Masse; butt there altar was pulled downe, and Syr Brysse was fayne to hyde hys headd, and the papistes to bwlde them an Alter in ollde master Whyght's house, John Cradock hys man being clarcke, to ring the bell, and to help the prist to Mas, untyll he was threatened that yf he dyd use too putt hys hand owtt of the wyndow too ring the bell, that a handgoon sholde make hym too smartt, thatt he sholld nott pull in his hand agayne with ease.

"Soo had the *Papistes* there mas in Mr. Whytte's house, and the *Christians* the gospel preched openly in the churche."

Sir Thomas Long, 1554, buried at Poole, 10 Oct. 1557.

Sir Brysse Tayller, the French priest mentioned by Hancock as procured by the Papistical party in Poole to perform their "masking mas," &c. (See Will of Thomas White).

Sir Simon Berwyke (he had been a monk at Cerne Abbey) on the death of Long.

John Seywarde, 1559.

Matthew Havelland, 1566, deprived 1570. The preaching of Havelland (18–w.) (being Roman-Catholican in its character,) appears to have been obnoxious to the town, as the mayor and others procured for him,[1] 12th June 1570, from the treasurer of the cathedral of Wells, who was patron of the perpetual vicarage of Martock, the presentation of the said vicarage for one term, conditionally that the then incumbent should resign the same at the ensuing Christmas. On the incumbent resigning, Havelland declined to accept that vicarage; and, *it is said*, he was thereupon deprived.

William Hiley, 1582, buried 22nd June 1611; he was ancestor to the Hileys of Upton Manor (He married Elianor daughter of Christopher Havelland, and from them the Viscounts Sidmouth are descended.) "Obituary:—Died 21st March, 1790, Anthony *Addington*, Esq., M.D., of Reading and London, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and father of Lord Sidmouth, Speaker of the House of Commons. The Doctor married at Reading, Miss Mary *Hiley*, daughter and heir of the Revd. *Havelland John Hiley*, who commenced M.A. at Baliol College, Oxford, in May, 1714, (Rector of Saltford, Co. Somerset, ob. 27 Sep. 1754. Coll. Hist. Vol. ii. p. 431); and to his marriage with Miss Hiley may the Doctor's surprising success in life be primarily attributed *Dux fœmina facti*. He afterwards practised in London; and then retired to Reading. *Spectatus satis et donatus jam rude.*" Gent. Mag., vol. lx. p. 1106. His grandson Havelland Addington, Esq., was of Longford Court, Co. Somerset, in 1822.

Rectory.

1566, Nov. 9th, 8th Elizabeth, these letters patent (i.e. to John Hannam, of Wimborne, gent.) were surrendered, and in consideration thereof, and for the better support of the Curate, and that the cure of souls within the parish of Poole might in future be better performed, the Queen granted to Matthew Havelland, clerk, (18–w.) and his successors, the Church and Rectory, with the appurtenances, paying £12 per annum for twenty-one years.

By a deed poll, 20th Jan. 1568-9, Havelland demised the church and rectory, for the remainder of his term, to the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town and county of Poole.

1561. For Mr. Newman's costs and mine (Mr. Green) in London, over and besides £x. y^t I ress^d of **Crstoffer Habelland** and Xpoffer Rose . . . £2. 5^s. 6^d

Mayor, Christopher Habelland, 1569.

The corporation of Poole being desirous of possessing the property formerly belonging to the Guild or Fraternity of St. George in that towne, then vested in the Crown, a valuation was made on the 1st Feb. 1549, "for **John Manne** (Mayor) of Pole, in the County of Dorset," on their behalf. And

On the 22nd of May following a conveyance of the above property was made to John Mann, who acted in this matter "with the advyse and consent of sertin of his brethren," (i.e. former Mayors.)

On the 10th of February in the following year (1550), Mann conveyed the premises to Robert Rogers, then Mayor of Poole, John Notherell, Morgan Rede,

[1] This Doc. is in Book E., p. 16, Poole Archives, and is signed thus, Xp̃e, Matthew Havellande, Clico.

De Havillands.

Thomas Whytte the younger, and **Christopher Havilland**, Esquires, burgesses of Poole, to hold &c. to the only and proper use and benefit of the burgesses of Poole.

The survivors of these trustees, White and **Havilland**, (18.) 10th April, 28 Eliz. (A° 1586), conveyed the premises to the mayor &c. of Poole, and the Corporation have possessed them to the present time.

The List of Mayors of Poole commences A.D. 1490.

1494 **James Havylland.**[1]
1498 **James Havylland.**[1]
1502 **James Havilland.**[2]
1504 **Thomas Whyte.**[3]
1505 William Measurer.[4]
1506 **James Havilland.**[2]
1512 Richard Havylland.[5]
1514 John Havelland.[6]
1519 Richard Havylland.[5]
1520 John Havelland.[6]
1523 William Havelland.[7]
1526 John Havelland.[6]
1529 Richard Havylland.[5]
1533 William Havelland.[7]
1534 John Havelland.[6]
1537 Richard Havylland.[5]
1539 **John Mann.**[8]
1544 William Havelland.[7]
1546 Thomas Culleford.
1547 John Northerell.[9]
1550 *Robert Rogers.*[10]
1553 John Davy.[12]
1554 *William Newman.*[11]
1555 Thomas Byngley.[12]
1557 John Crooke.[13]
1560 William Greene.[12]
1565 William Constantyne.[12]
1569 **Christopher** (18.) **Havilland.**[14]
1572 John Rogers.[17]
1573 *John Hancocke.*[15]
1574 Peter Gaydon.[12]
1578 William Bydelcom.[12]
1581 Christopher Farwell[12]
1593 William Pitt.[16]

List of Parliamentary Representatives from Poole.

John Bedford, A° 1509.
Thomas White, 1553.
Robert White, Esquire, 1555.
John Carew, A° 1541.
William Newman, Esquire, 1553 and 1570.
Edward Mann, 1588, 1592, and 1596
Edward Mann, the younger, gent., 1603 and 1636

The Havellands of Wilkswood House, Isle of Purbeck.

Wilkswood, Walsheswood, now only a farm house, was anciently the Manor House of the Walshes, Lords of Langton Wallis and Patrons of the Priory here, and received its name from them, *i.e.* Walesheswood, Wilkswood. The Havellands were first (A° 1520) lessees, then purchasers of land here; and, at the Dissolution, obtained a grant from the Crown of all the Priory had held here[18], (A° 1545.)

[1] Son of Thomas, the Patentee of Guernsey, see Doc. **C**. [2] *Second son* of James and Helena, and father of Christopher.[14] [3] Grandfather of Cecilia, wife of Christopher;[14] see his Will, Doc. **D**. He was also of Fittleford, where his descendants were seated for several centuries. [4] Believed to be of a Guernsey family, see Doc. **B**. and **D**. [5] *Eldest son* of James and Helena, and husband of Elianor Cheeke; see her Will, Doc **E**. See Inventory of Church plate, Doc. **B**. [6] *Third son* of James and Helena; was afterwards of Wilkswood House, Purbeck, where his descendants long continued to reside. [7] *Fourth son* of James and Helena. See Hancock's Autobiography, Doc. **B**. [8] Son-in-law of Thomas White of Fittleford,[3] and Father-in-law of Christopher Havilland.[14] [9] See Autobiography of Hancock, Doc. **B**. [10] Married Helena, sister of Christopher.[14] [11] Married *Alice*, daughter of Richard and Elianor Havelland.[5] See Will **E**. and Doc. **F**. [12] See Godfathers and Mothers. [13] See Godfathers, and Pedigree of *Mann*. [14] *Christopher, son* of James *junior*,[2] and *great-grandson* of Thomas de Haverland of Guernsey, the Patentee. See Visitation of Gloucestershire, in A.D. 1623. [15] Married *Cecilia*, daughter of Richard and Elianor Havelland. See Will **E**, and Doc. **F**. See, also, Doc. **B**. Subscription to obtain the Charter of Elizabeth. [16] Married *Amy*, daughter of John and Anne Manne, a half-sister of Cecilia wife of Christopher Havilland. He was a son of William Pitt, who married Elianor daughter of James and Helena de Havelland; see Hutchin's Hist. Dorset, Pedigree of Pitt, and Visitation of Hampshire, Herald's College; also Visitation of Kent, A° 1592, Ped. of Mann. [17] This John was father of Robert Rogers of London, founder of the Almes Houses in Cripplegate, &c.; (see his Will, Doctors' Commons, dated 1601;) and a daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Eyre of Salisbury; being himself the graudson of John Rogers of Bryanston. Arms of Rogers—*Argent*, a Mullet *Sable*, on a Chief *Gules*, a Fleur-de-Lys *Or*. See pedigree of *Eyre*, Hoare's Wiltshire. [18] See Letter of Thomas Seward, Esq., of Dorchester, Co. Dorset, to John De Havilland, Esq., of Guernsey. Doc. **H**.

Williswood Manor-House continued to be the Seat of the Havellands until about 1730. It lies a mile north west of Langton; its situation is still woody, and seems anciently to have been more so.

Here was formerly a small Priory, of what *order* cannot now be discovered. It was of ancient foundation. Alice, once wife of William de Ponsout, and relict of Ingelram *le Walleys*, by charter *sans* date, constitutes William Bonet, chaplain, to celebrate an Obit for the souls of the said William and their ancestors, at *Wilcheswode*, for life; and gives a tenement in the manor of Mapoudre, to maintain him in victuals and clothing. Again, Roger *Walshe*, lord of Langeton in Purbyke, by Charter 47. E. III., (1373) made a similar grant to Henry Attechappele, to maintain three priests and a lampe in the chapel of Wilcheswode and St. George of Langeton, there serving God and St. Leonard.

The CHURCH of *Langton Matravers* stands near the West end of the parish. It is an ancient building, consisting of a chancel, body, and two ailes, *whereof the North-aile is a small one belonging to Wilkswood farm*, and was formerly a Chapel made use of by *that Priory*. The dedication is uncertain; by the presentation of Henry Attechappele to the Chantry in the North-aile, it seems to have been dedicated to St. George. And the Church may have been dedicated to St. Leonard, as the Priory was.

In the Church, on the South side of the Chancel within the rails, is a brass with an Escocheon of these Arms, namely, *Argent* three Towers tripple-towered-embattled *Sable*, impaling, *Or* three Lions passant in pale *Sable*. Crest, a demi Lion *of-the-field* erased. Below, this inscription:—

HERE RESTETH BURIED THE BODY OF
JOHN HAVELLAND, OF WILKSWOOD, ESQUIRE,
WHO DIED THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1607, AGED 81 YEARS.

ALSO OF MARY HAVELLAND, HIS WIFE,
WHO DIED ANNO 1587, AGED 51 YEARS.

AND OF THOMAS HAVELLAND, ESQUIRE, THEIR ELDEST SON,
WHO DIED THE 12TH OF AUGUST, ANNO 1624, AGED 63 YEARS.

[Made 1630.

Other inscriptions for

JAMES HAVELLAND, GENT.,
Who died the 9th of October, 1665.

THOMAS HAVELLAND, GENT.,
Who died Anno 1614.

De Havillands.

From *Fosbroke's History of Gloucestershire*, Vol. II., P. 251, and Pedigree of YATE, in the College of Arms.

John Dobyns, of Bristol, Esq., married Frances daughter of John Havelland of Wilkswood House, Esquire, in the parish of Langton, Isle of Purbeck, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Carew, of Higher-Ham Manor, Esquire, and had issue, &c.

The Carews of Higher-Ham Manor,

Parish of Stourminster Marshal.

Higher-Ham Manor.—Mr. Coker says a branch of the ancient family of the CAREWS had inhabited here for some descents. They were seated here in the reign of Henry VIII., and derive their descent from Thomas, third son of *John Carew, of Anthony, in Cornwall*, a younger branch of the Carews of Haccomb, co. Devon. From 1646 to 1653, Mr. Carew's old rents of a manor here, value £14 *per annum*, and his farm, were sequestered. Here remains at Higher-Ham a large ancient house, the seat of this family Lower-Ham, South-Ham, or Hamworthy, adjoins to the harbour of Poole, and was anciently a small manor, composed of 20 messuages, 10 tofts, and 410 acres of land. Two parts of this manor (14th Charles I.) were granted, *inter alia*, to Bryan Williams and Richard Bingham for 21 years, by reason of the *recusancy* of Thomas Carew, if it remained so long in the King's hands. Both these manors were afterwards repossessed by the Carews, who conveyed them (circa 1700) to the *Webbs* of Canford.

1.—De manibus regis amovendis de manerio de *Southam*, alias Hamworthe, in com. Dorset, et Thomas Carew, armiger liberando. Paschæ Recorda 12 Eliz. rot. 12.—*Cole's Escheats.*

The two following letters are from Sir Peter Thompson, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and Member of Parliament, to Mr. Browne Willis:—

"Poole, 30th August, 1749.

"DEAR SIR,—I own I have a great many materials for a History of this Town, but the putting them in a method for the public is too arduous a task for me to think on.

"In A° 1502, one James Havelland, of this Town, enlarged the Church, become too small for the numerous inhabitants, by adding a new Isle at the North side of it, and at *his own cost* and charge erected the six *Bays* or *Arches* which constitute that Isle. This family (in Poole) ended in a daughter,[1] who married the Rev William Hiley, Rector of St. James, in this Town.

"The great Leland was here, if I remember right, *the* 14. *of July* 1535; and 'tis plain he only took a transient view of things, and had not recourse to the Archives of the Town: I think my last letter sufficiently proves it: for had he seen Longéspé's and Montacute's Grants, he would have given a different Account of the Town.

"The *North Isle* of the Church was added in 1502, as I have just stated—but 33 years before; and the Church had then a general Repair, and must have appeared then (at Leland's visit) a sort of new building; but a little *Inspection* would have set him right, that *James de Havellond and Hélène his Wife added the North Isle in* 1502, *at their own expence:* a fair Gothic inscription cut in the stone in the North Isle sais this. By the Shields at the begining and end of this inscription, in the painted glass

[1] Her Will is dated 13th March, 1637; proved at Doctors' Commons, A° 1639.

of the windows, and on a Brass between the East end of this Isle and the Chancel, the Arms of these Benefactors are preserved to us. They are, *Argent* three Castles *Sable*, for Havelland; and, *Azure* a Cheveron *Or*, between three Cinque-foils *Argent*, for Helene his wife: but of what family she came I am ignorant.

"I am really afraid the Clergyman in Leland's time, whose name was William Birch,[1] was as stupid as the late Mr. Conant, with whom you corresponded when you printed your Notitia (Parliamentaria). Conant loved good Ale and Chear; and when he died, his MS. Sermons and printed Books, indeed his whole collection, might have been covered with a Bushell. He was an inoffensive man that cared not for any Inquiry: but this *inter nos*. Indeed, Justice to History led me to it.

"I am, dear Sir, your most faithful humble Servant,

"Peter Thompson."

"Poole, 2 Sept., 1749.

"Dear Sir,—There is a copy of a letter in the Record Book (of Poole), from Edward Mann, then at London (of June 1620), assuring them he would withdraw himself and family from the Town, if they did not give it under their Hands they would not chuse him again their Member of Parliament: for the Expence and Fatigue was more than he could bear. The Corporation's answer is also copied: they intreat his Return, and assure him they will not think of chusing him again: but chuse any Person he shall recommend. 'Tis plain he did recommend Sir George Horsey, who was made a Burgess the 22nd Xber, 1620, and chosen their Representative the same day.

"In 1598, 9 August, Sir Charles Blounte, Lord Mountjoye, of the most hon^ble^ Order of the Garter, and Captain of Her Majesties Forces at Portsmouth, was made a Burgess; and Sir Thomas Leighton, Governour of Guernsey, the 17 of September following; but I think neither of them ever represented this Town. And I really think as no new Burgess was made the 39 Elizabeth, and that it certainly was an old Burgess, there is room to believe that Edward Mann was re-chosen. Mr. Mann died 22 Xber, 1622.

"I am, dear Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

"Peter Thompson."

"On Wednesday last, died at his house at Poole, in Dorsetshire, aged 72, *Sir Peter Thompson, Knt.*, late of London, merchant, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies."—"London Chronicle, Tuesday, 6 Nov. 1770."

C.

Will of John Bedford, of Poole, Dorsetshire.
Proved 8th February, A° 1509.
(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In Dei nomine Amen. Anno domini Millesimo quingentesimo nono sexto decimo die mense Julii, Ego Johannes Bedford, compositi mentis et sane memorie, condono testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam deo patri omnipotenti, corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in Ecclesia vel in Cimiterio Sancti Jacobi de Pole. In primis do et lego Henrico Briggs decem libras, Item Margere Bedford,[2] matri mee x libras, Item cuilibit fratrum meorum viij libras, Item Johanni Croke vj libras, Item ecclesie prediete x libras. Item constituo et ordino Johannem Croke meum verum Executorem, ut ipse disponat pro salute anime mee, Item Willelmum Gleke superisorem meum.

[1] Or Byrt, (see list of Rectors). [2] See Doc. E. for *Thomas Bedford*, nephew of *Elianor Havelland*.

De Havillands.

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testimonium coram domino apud Lamebith, octavo die Februarii Anno domini Millesimo quingentesimo nono; Jurat executor onus exccutionis eiusdem testamenti in se assumere refutare, et commissa fuit administratio omnium bonorum et debitum dicti defuncti Henrici Briggs ad viam intestati. De bene et fideliter administrando, Ac de pleno et fideli Inventario citra future pasche pro future exhibendo, necnon de plano et vero computato reddendo ad sancta dei evangelia in debita forma jurat.

D.

Will of Thomas White, of Poole, Dorsetshire.

Proved 9 July 1557.

(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the name of God, Amen. The xix[th] daie of June, in the yere of our Lorde God a thousande fyve hundreth fiftie and fyve, And in the first and secounde yere of the Reignes of our moste Drade soveraignes Phillipp and Marie, by the grace of God Kinge and Quene of Englande, Fraunce, Naples, Jerusalem, and Irelande, Defenders of the faithe, Princis of Spayne and Cicille, Archdukes of Austrice, Dukes of Millayne, Burgundie, and Brabant, Comities of Haspurge, Flaunders, and Tiroll; I **Thomas White** *thelder*,[1] (16-F.) of the towne of Poole, in the Countie of Dorset, Marchant, being hole in bodye, and of parfytte mynd and memorye (prayses be given to Almightie God), Calling to my remembraunce the greate grace, giftes, and benefits which yt hath pleased God to give unto me, do therefore give unto his grace my moste humble and lowelie thankes. And considering the lengtht of tyme which it hath pleased the same Almightie God to give me in this transitorius world, and that I am (as al mankynde is) mortall, and borne in synne; belevynge yt neverthelesse and hoopinge that every Christian creature lyving in this Transitorius and wretched worlde, dying under God in stedfast and perfect faithe, endevoring hymself to do in his lief tyme yf he have Leasure suche good workes and dedes of charitie as Scripture commaundeth and as may be to the honnor of God, is ordeyned by Christes passion to be saved and to Atteyne the lief eternall, of whiche number I verelie trust to be one; Callynge also to my saide remembraunces that I, nether any other creature mortall, knoweth the tyme place when ne where yt shall please God to call hym owte of this myserous vale; Willinge therfore, and mynding with God his grace on my departure oute of the same, to dispoase my laste mynde, will, and testament, doo establishe and make the same my said last mynde, will, and testament, in maner and fourme followinge.

First, I do most humblie commende, give, and bequethe my soule unto Almightie God, beseching his grace to take the same to his infinite mercie, beseching also the most blessed Virgyne Marie, his Mother, and all the holie company of heaven, continuallye to pray for me and with me whiles I lyve in this sayd myserous vale; that it may please the lyving God, the rather at their intercession to take my said soule unto his said Infinitie mercie. And will and ordeigne that my bodie be buried and interred in the parishe Churche of Saynt James within the said towne of Poole.

Item, I charitablie remytt and clerely forgive to all and every creature and creatures whatsoever they be, all and every suche crymes, trespasses, and offences as

1 Thomas White *th'elder*, was the *father*, by Cecilia Webb of Salisbury, of Cecilia Mann; who was the *mother* of Cecilia, wife of Christopher Havelland, Esq., of Poole. (18.)

they or any of them have commytted, don, facted, or perpetrated agaynst me. And likewise I charitablie aske and desire remission and clere forgivenes of all suche myne offences, Crymes, and trespasses as I have comytted, don, facted, or perpetrated agaynst the said creatures or agaynst any of them.

Item, I will that there be given in Almes by myne Exeeutour to every poore creature resortinge and being present at the tyme of my buriall ij^{d} Item, I will that there be lykewise given in Almes by my said Exeeutor to poore people at Okeforde Fytzpayne fourtie shillings.

Item, I give and bequethe to every god childe whiche I have now lyving, and to every other god childe whiche my late wief Cicile (daughter of William Webb[1] of Salisbury Esq.) had, and not alredie given unto theym, xij^{d}.

Item, I give and bequethe to six poore people which be and shalbe elected and chosen by me or by my sonne Thomas White, being men or women, so they be of honest conversation, every weke vi^{d}, to be distributed betwixt theym equallye within the Almeshowse of the said towne of Poole, the same legacie of vj^{d} by the weke, to contynue after my said decease by the space of tenne yeres. Item, I give and bequethe also to the said poore people being in the said Almeshowse in Poole aforesaid yerely dureinge the said tenne yeres next after my said decease viij^{d}, to bye theym a loode of tourffes for their fewell. Item, I will that there be employed and bestowed by my said Executor, by the discretion of the overseers of this my said last Will and testament, in and aboute the reparenge and amending of the high wayes nere adioyninge to the said towne of Poole, and upon the reparinge and amending of the high wayes lying aboute Uptoun, ten pounds.

Item, I give, legate, and bequethe to the three sonnes and to the two daughters of John Mann, which he begate upon *my daughter*, as foloweth (that is to saye): To *Thomas* Mann, my *godson*, twentie poundes; To *Willyam* Mann, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}; And to *John* Mann, other vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}; And to every of the saide two daughters, that is to saye, *Agnes* and *Edithe*, other vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}, upon this condicion following, that is to saye, Whereas the said John Mann, *the father*, pretendith and claymeth ay uniuste title in and to my mansion howse in the whiche I nowe dwellin in Poole If the same John Mann the Father, or his heyre, do not or shall not make or cause to be made to me in my lief tyme, or to my sonne and heire, Thomas Whyte, within one moneth after my decease, a good, sure and sufficient Reles in the Lawe of all his right and title in or to my said Mansion howse, That then my said bequests and legacies made to the sonnes and daughters of the said John the father, or to any of theym, to be utterly voide and of non effecte.

Item, I give and bequethe to *Thomas Mesurer*, my godson, ten pounds. And to every of the *vj* daughters of *James Mesurer*,[2] which he begate upon my daughter *Edithe*, and being this daye lyvinge, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}. And if it shall fortune any of the said vj daughters to departe this said myserous vale before they shalbe able to be maried, that then I will that her or their legacies so dyinge unmaried shalbe equallie distributed amongest the syrvivers of theym. And if it shall please God to send my said daughter Edith Mesurer any more children by the same James Mesurer, or by any other husband after his deathe; That then I will, give, legate, devyse, and bequethe to every suche childe so to be begotten and borne of my said doughter Edith other vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}. Item, I will, legate, give, and bequeathe to my said doughter Edith Mesurer twentie poundes, she to dispose the same at her will and pleasure.

Item, whereas at the tyme of the Mariage had and solempnezed betwixt me the

[1] Arms of Webb—*Gules*, a Cross between four Hawks close *Or*.

[2] Arms of Le Mesurier—*Argent*, on a Cheveron, between three dexter Hands *Gules*, as many Bezants.

said Thomas White thelder and Xpian, nowe my Wief, before the marriage called *Xpian Percye*, I promysed and graunted to assure her for terme of her lief of one annuitie or yerely rent of tenne pounds going oute of my landes and tenements in Shillinges Ockeford, and Arthurhayes, in the said Countie of Dorset, as by one paer of Indentures thereof made between me, the said Thomas White thelder, of thone partie Xp̃ofer Liet, and *George Percye*,[1] of thother partie, more playnly shewith and may appere, In consideracion of the greate and loving kindnes whiche she the said Xp̃ian sithens the tyme of her Mariage hath shewed unto me, and contynuallie yet sheweth, I will, devyse, legate, give and bequeth to the said Christian my wief, if she survive me the said Thomas White, one hundred poundes of lefull money of England, and all suche plate as I had at the tyme of the mariage of her unto me, whiche conteynith C^{li} xiiij ounc^{s} and iij p, whiche is valued at iiij^{s} viij^{d} the ounce, which in the hole amountith to xxxviij^{li} xix^{s} j^{d}; And also all suche stuf of housholde as she had at the tyme of her said Mariage unto me, saving one greate Crocke, wayeing iijp ij^{li}, and one of her greatest pannes, whiche she gave unto me to remayne as ymplements in my howse. And to the intent that the sartentie as well of the plate as of the howsehold stuff before legaced, lymitted, and appointed to my said wief mighte and sholde the better appeare, I have caused an Invitorie Indented of the parcells thereof to be annexed to this my Will and testament. And to thentent that her lyvinge shall be better augmented, I will, devyse, legate, give, and bequethe unto her the said Christian my wief one Annuytie or rente charge of twentie poundes by the yere going oute of my Mannour of Crickelade, in the parishe of Andover, in the Countie of Southampton, my Mannour of Quynteynes, in the parishe of Ebrington, and my moyte of the Manour of Corfe-Molein, in the Countie of Dorset. And to thentent that the said Christian my wief shall quyetlie have and enjoy the said some of twentie poundes by the yere, I will the same shalbe paid unto her or her assignes during her naturall lief by my said sonne and heyre, Thomas White, myne Executor, at foure tymes in the yere moste usuall, by even porcions. And for not payment of the said Annuitie of twentie poundes within xv days at the fardest after every quarter, I will that she or her said assignes shall distreigne for the same, and for the arrerages thereof, within my said Mannors of Crickelade, Quynteynes and Corfe-Molein.

Item, I will and bequethe unto the said Christian myWief, my howse which I nowe dwell in, within the said towne of Poole, with gardens and backsides thereunto belonginge, with all and singuler the commodities and profits thereof, to her owne use during thende and terme of her naturall lief, after the decease of me the foresaid Thomas White owte of this present worlde. (The Chamber over the parlour called the Greate Chamber, and the chamber over the kechyn called the White Chamber, the Closett or counting howse, the greate seller in the backeside, with the lofte over the same, and half y^{e} stable only Excepted), which is reserved and ordeyned to and for thuse of Thomas White the younger, sonne and heire unto me the foresaid Thomas White thelder; And he the said Thomas White the younger to have thuse and commoditie of the same at his pleasure during the foresaid terme. Item, I will that the table bordes and Cupbourds in the hall and parloure of the said howse, with greate chests, presse, Cupboards being in the Chambers, and bedsteds which cannot be removed withoute hurte or breakinge of the same, with the hangings of the said howse, to be as ymplements and to remayn there, And the said Christian to have thuse and commoditie thereof. And she to leave all the same ymplements aforesaid in the said howse unremoved in and at thende of the terme aforesaid, any thing before expressed in my said Will not withstandinge; provided always that the said Christian shall repayre, sustayne, upholde, and maynteyne as muche of the said howse as she shall have custodie of at her own proper costes and charges during the terme of her

[1] Percey of Manston, Co. Dorset. See Harl. MS. 1247, p. 62.

lier. Provided alwaies also by this my said last Will and testament I do will, devyse, and ordeigne that yf she the said Christian my wief, at any tyme during her said lief and after my decease, do refuse or be not contented with the said Annuytie of twentie poundes, and with the said howse by me graunted unto her for terme of her lief, as is aforesaid, for and in the name of her Joynter and Dower, but will goo aboute to demande, require, or sewe for her dower of such Londes as I shall fortune to die seased of, by wryte of dower or by any other processe of the Lawe, or ells if she disquiet, molest, interrupte, vexe, or trouble my said sonne Thomas Whyte or his heires in demanding, requieringe, or sewinge for her said dower; That then my legacies and gyftes of the saide one hundreth pounds, plate, and of all and every other thinge and thinges by me before Legated, gevyn, and bequeathed unto the said Christian my wief to be frustrate and voyde: And by this my last Will and testament do will and ordeyne that yf my said wief, or any man in her name, do after my said decease demande any dower of any of my said landes, or of any parcell thereof, as is afore expressed, that then the said one hundreth poundes, plate, and all and every other thinge or thinges above whersoever and by me legated and given to my said Wief, shalbe and remayne to my said Executour for ever. And farder, I will that if she the said Christian my Wief be contented with the said annuity of twentie pounds by the yere, and with the legacies before repetyd, withoute demanding any parte or portion of my said landes for her said dower, that she shall dwell yf she list in my Tenemente next to my greate howse in the said towne of Poole, during her naturall lyef, Reparinge yt during the said tyme.

Item, whereas I am seased in my demesne as of fee of and in the Lordshipps, Manors, landes, and tenements, callyd by the name of Corffe Molleyn, otherwise called Corffe-Hubarde, Fittleforde, Buckeshawe, Butterwyke, Hollwalle, Shillinges-Ockeforde, Childe Ockeforde, Arthurhaics, Bluifilde, Quynteynes, and Poole, in the said Countie of Dorset, And of and in certyne messuages, landes, and tenements with their Appurtenances in Kingston Lane and Warm Well, in the said Countie of Dorset, And also of and in the Mannor of, or ferme of, Kowfilde, lyeng in the parish of Whiteparishe, in the Countie of Wilteshire, And also of and in all that the Mannor of Cricklade, lyenge and beinge in the parishe of Andover, in the said Countie of Southampton, to thuse of me the said Thomas White and of myne heires forever: I will, ordeyne, and devyse that ymmediatly after my said decease all my said lordshipps, mannors, messuages, fermes, landes, and tenements, and other myne hereditaments, what soever they be, lyenge and being in the said Counties of Dorset, Wilteshire, and Southampton, shall descende, be, and remayne to my said sonne Thomas White, and to theyres of his bodie lawfully begotten, or to be begotten. And for defaulte of yssue of the bodye of my said sonne Thomas White lawfullie begotten as is aforesaid, I will that all my Mansion howse standing by the said Poole, with the two Tenements adioyning to the same, and all that my moitie and halfendeall of the said Mannour of Corffmolein, otherwise called Corffe-Hubarde, with their appurtenances universall, shall descende, be, and remayne to my said godson *Thomas* Mann, and to theyres of his bodye lefullie begotten or to be begotten. And for default of yssue of the bodies of my said sonne Thomas White, and of my saide godsonne Thomas Mann, lefullie begotten or to be begotten as is aforesaid, I will that all my said Mansion house and two tenements in Poole aforesaid, and all my moitie and halfendeall of the said Manour of Corffemolein, otherwise called Corffe-hubarde, with their appurtenances universall, shalbe, descende, and remayne to the said *Willyam* Mann and *John* Mann, *brothers* to the said *Thomas* Mann, and to theyres of their two bodies lefullie begotten and to be begotten forever, the same to be equallie devided betwixt them.

Item, if it shall fortune my said sonne Thomas White to die withoute issue of

his bodie lefullie begotten or to be begotten, as is aforesaid, Then I will that all my Mannours of Fyttleforde, Arthurhayes, Shillinges Oekeforde, Childe Ockeforde, Blynfielde, and Quynteynes, with their appurtenances and members universall, shalbe, descende and remayne to my said godsonne *Thomas* Mesurer, and to theyres of his bodie lefullye begotten or to be begotten. And for defaulte of issue of the bodies of my said sonne Thomas White, and of my said godsonne Thomas Mesurer, lefullie begotten and to be begotten, as is aforesaid, I will that all my saide Mannors of Fittleforde, Arthurhayes, Shillings Oekeforde, Childe Oekeforde, Blynfilde, and Quynteynes, with their saide appurtenances universall, shall descende, be, and remayne to *Bengeamyn* Mesurer, the *seconde sonne* of the said *James Mesurer*, and of *my* said *daughter Edith* his wife, and to the heyres of his bodie lefullie begotten and to be begotten, for ever. And farder, if it shall fortune my said sonne Thomas White to dye withoute issue of his bodie lefullie begotten, or to be begotten, as is also aforesaid, Then I will that all my said Manour and Ferme of Kowesfylde, lyenge and being within the said parishe of Whiteparishe, in the said Countie of Wiltes, And also all that my Manour and ferme of Crickelade, lyenge and beinge in the said parishe of Andover, in the said Countie of Southampton, with their appurtenances and members universall, shall descende, be, and remayne unto *Thomas*[1] Seynetebarbe, sonne and heire of *Thomas Seynctebarbe*, of the Citie of *New Sarum*, in the said Countie of Wilteshire, and to theyres of the bodie of the said Thomas Seynetebarbe, the sone lefullie begotten or to be begotten, for ever.

The residue of all my lordeshipps, mannours, messuages, landes, and tenements above meneioned and reherssed, with their appurtenances universall and not entailled, I will and I am contente that my said sonne Thomas White, so dyinge withoute issue of his bodie lefullie begotten or to be begotten, as is aforesaid, shall dispose the same at his libertie, will, and pleasure, and as he shall think most convenient

Item, I give and bequeth to John White thelder, my brother's sonne, lx^{s}.

Item, I give and bequethe to John White the younger other lx^{s}.

Item, I give and bequethe to *my daughter Johane Sainctebarbe*, to be devyded amongst her childern, besides the fiftie and one pounds xviij^{s} that I gave to her husbande before this tyme, to be likewise devyded amongst the said children yf God send him power thereto, xlviij^{li} to be rebated of the monye that he owith me at this daye. Also I give unto my said doughter Johan Seynetebarbe thre of my gownes, one that is furred with fitchowe,[2] and the best of my two gownes furred with foxe, and one other lyned with blaeke damaske in the fore parte.

Item, I give and bequeth to my cosin Walter White thelder xl^{s} and a gowne that is lyned with blaeke Russett Wolsted.

Item, I give and bequeth to John Craddoeke, my servante, xl^{s} and one hole yere's wages over and above the same. Item, I give and bequethe to Willyam White, my servant, xx^{s} and one quarter's wages

Item, I give to Sir Briee,[3] my priste, xx^{s} and one quarter's wages.

Item, I give and bequethe to Alice Harryvell, my servaunte, xxvj^{s} viij^{d} and her quarter's wages. Item, I give unto Christian Garron, my servaunte, xx^{s} and her wages for her quarter. Also I give to Anne White, daughter of the foresaid Walter White, twentie shillings. Item, I give and bequethe to William White xl^{s}. Item, I give and bequethe to every of there three sisters xx^{s}. Item, I give and bequethe to Gilberde White xx^{s}

The residue of all my goodes and eattalls, as well moveable as unmoveable, before not given, legated, nor yet bequethed, my debts paide, my legacies performed, and my

[1] Arms of *Saint Barbe*—Chequey of twelve, *argent* and *sable*, quartering *gules* on a Bend between six Cross-crosslets *or*. [2] Fur of the Stoat or Weasel. [3] Brise Tayller, Clerk. Strype's Mem. Ecc.

funeralles observed and kepte, I give, legate, and whollie bequethe to my said sonne Thomas White, whom I doo make, ordeyne, constitute, and appointe to be the sole Executour of this my last mynde, will, and testament, And also do make, ordeyne, constitute and appoynte William Husee and George Strangwayes, gentilmen, to be the Overseers of the same my said last will and testament, for whose paynes to be taken in and aboute the seenge of the same dewlie performyd and kept, I give and bequethe unto every of them a hundreth shillings, And also will that all such costes and charges as they my said Overseers shalbe at in travulling or rydinge any where aboute the furnature of my said Will shalbe borne and paide by my said Executour.

And further, whereas I have before condycioned and willed by this my last Will and testament that my said Wief Christian shoulde loose and forfett all and every legacie and bequest by this my said Will to her legated and bequethed yf she at any tyme hereafter do or shall demaunde her dower of any parte of myne enheritans, lands, tenements or hereditaments against my sonne Thomas White, or any other my next heire, my Will and mynde is that yf my said sonne Thomas White, his heires or assignes, do not or shall not peasybly and quyetlye content and paye or cause to be contentyd and paide to my said Wief the said yerely rent or annuitie of twentie poundes, accordinge to the tenor, entent, and true meanynge of this my Will and testament, That then my said Wief Christian shall not incurre any daunger of forfeture of any penaltie or penalties, legacie or legacies, to her before bequethed or legated by this my Will and testament for the demanding of her dower according to the Lawe, any Article, Clause or condicion in this my Will conteyned to the contrary notwithstandinge. In witnes whereof, and for the more full perfection and approbacion of my will, mynde, and intente in forme above written, I have sealid and signyd bothe partes of this my last Will and testament with my seale and hande,

Thomas White[1] thelder.

These being witnesses, William Husee, John Craddock, Jun.
Stephen Lowth, By me George Strangwayes.

An Inventory Indentid had and made the xix[th] daye of June, in the yere of our Lord God A thousande fyve hundreth fyftie and fyve, And in the firste and Secounde yeres of the Reignes of our most dradde Sovereignes Phillip and Marie, by the grace of God Kinge and Quene of Englande, Fraunce, Naples, Jerusalem, and Irelande, Defendors of the faithe, Princes of Spayne and Cicile, Archedukes of Austria, Dukes of Millayne, Burgundie and Brabant, Comities of Haspurge, Flaunders, and Tiroll, of the parcells of all suche plate and stuffe of householde as is lymitted and appoynted by the last Will and testament of Thomas White, of Poole, thelder, To Christian now his Wief. And first of the plate.

In Primis, A Salte with a Cover gilte, wayenge xxvj ounces iij pts. Item, a goblett with a Cover gilte, wayenge xxv ounces iij p[ts]. Item, another Goblett without a Cover gilte, wayeng xj ounces iij p[ts]. Sum lxv ounces j p[ts] *gilte* plate.

[1] Arms of *White*—Party per pale *gold* and *azure*, a Fesse engrailed *argent* between three Greyhounds currant *counterchanged of the feild*, on the Fesse a Flower-de-luce between two Lozenges *gules*.

Item, a drinkinge white pott, wayeng ix ounces iij p^{ts}. Item, another white drynking pott withoute a cover, wayeng vj ounces iij p^{ts}, and do. pewter. Item, a litle goblet withoute a Cover, wayeng iij ounces ij p^{ts}. Item, ij pesis white parsell gilte, wayeng xxij ounces j p^{t}, and do. pewter. Sum xliij ounces iij p^{ts}.

Item, a dosen of spones withoute knappes, waying xix ounces Item, vj spones with mayden heddes, waying viij ounces iij p^{ts}, and do. pewter.

Item, vj olde spones wayinge vj ounces iij p^{ts}. Sum xxxix oz. ij p^{ts}.

Sum, the hole gilte and parcell gilt ys Clxiiij ounces iij p^{ts} at iiij^{s} viij^{d} the ounce amounting to . . . . . } xxxviij^{li} xviij^{s} j^{d}.

Howsehold stuffe.

Item, A Counter bourde with two trestells, standing in my parlour. Item, foure flanders Chests with compas covers, and one playne coffer. Item, vj Carpett quossyns and one Carpett to lay upon a table boarde. Item, one greate fether bedd and one smale fether bedd for a troale bedd, and two other olde fetherbedds, and one fetherbedd which is at Fittleforde, and one other fetherbedd at Shafton. Item, vj bolsters for the same bedds, iij Mattresses and vij pillowes of Downe, foure Coverleds, three blanketts of fustian, three payr of blankets of White Clothe, And xxx^{ti} payer of shetes, good and badde. Item, one White tester with iij Curtaynes, and one other testor paynted, four paier of pillowtyes, xiiij dyaper napkins, and xiiij playne Napkyns, foure borde Clothes of Dyaper, and three towells of Dyaper, fyve playn boarde clothes and v playn towells. Item, iij pewter vessell, one garnyshe, A basynne, and a yewer, a pttell potte and a quarte potte, and one pounde basyn of pewter, and two chargers. Item, a chaffer to set by the fyre with water, and a chaffyn dishe with a fote, Fyve Crokes of brasse, small and greate, that be hole, and three smale crocks that be broken; Sum viij brasen Crockes Item, a greate panne waying xliii^{li}, five olde pannes wayinge xliiij^{li}, viij other pannes greate and smale; Sum xiiij pannes. Item, a smale pappanne with a stele and a skellett, lacking a Legge, three cawthrons of brasse, and vj Candelsticks. Item, one greate broche and one little broche, and a payer of Rackes of Iron. Item, two longe Tubbes to put mete in, and one Rownde Knedinge tubbe, one greate bowlle, and two smale bowles, three Chayars, and one litle spruce coffer. Item, also the best of my Ambelinge nagges or geldings, whiche nagge or geldinge I will that the said Christian my Wief shall have to her owne use with all the reste of the goodes before wrytten, after my decease oute of this presente worlde.

By me,

Thomas White thelder.

E.

Will of Elianor Cheeke, Widow of Richard de Havelland, of Poole, Dorsetshire.

Proved 29th November 1564.

(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the Name of God, Amen. The xxth die of the moneth of October in the yere of our lorde god 1564, I Ellynor de Havelland, (17–k.) of the Towne of Poole in the *Countie of Dorsett, Widdowe*, beinge weake of body but of good and perfect memory, god be praysed, doe make, ordeine, and dispose my testament, wherein is conteyned my last Will in fourme and manner followinge. First, and principally, I commend

my Soule to almightie God oure heavenly Father, most heartily prayinge him to receyve yt to his great mercy, for his well beloved Sonne Jesus Christ's sake, oure Savioure, Redeemer and only Advocate, by whose death and passion I believe to have forgivness of my sinns and life everlasting. My body I bequeath to the earth, and will that my executour and exceutrix doe see the same to be layed and buryed in the *Churche* of Poole in the tombe of my husbande RICHARD DE HAVELLAND. And I give towardes the reparacions of the said Churche for my grave therin tenn shillings. Item, I give to John Seyward, Minister of the same Churche, vj^{s}. viij^{d}. Item, I give to Robert Ore, Clerke, vj^{s}. viij^{d}. Item, to the poor people of the Alms howse of Pole, iiij^{s}. iiij^{d}. Item, to the poore people of *my almes howse in the West streate* ij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Item, I give to Margery Northest, somtyme my servant, ij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Item, I give to Ellinor Allin, the Wife of Dunstone Allen, somtyme my servant, ij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Item, I give and bequeath to *Thomas* GILFORD[1] and to *Dorathie* his Wife, my Daughter, threscore six pounds thirtene shillings iiij pence, to be payed vnto them the one halfe within thre moneths next after my decease, and the other half within six months next after my decease. Item, I give unto them two silver goblets with a Cover to them belonginge. Item, a stope of siluer and gilt, A siluer salt with a cover parcell gilte, and is my next best salt, and more six silver spones. Item, I give unto them a fether bed, a bolster, a pillowe and couerlett, ij paire of fyne chetes and diaper borde cloth, a diaper towell and six diaper napkins. Item; half a garnish of pewter vessell, a brasen pann and a great yron broche.

Item, I give and bequeath to *William* NEWMAN[2] and *Alice* his Wife, my Daughter, thre score and sixe poundes thirteene shillings and fower pence, to be paide vnto them by one half within thre monthes next after my decease, and the other half within sixe moneths next after my decease. More I give vnto them two standing cups of siluer parcell gilt, A nut foted and brimmed with siluer and gilt, and couer to him belonging. Item, a stope of siluer and six siluer spoons; more the fetherbed which I vse to lye vppon with the bolster and pillowe and my next best couerled with ij pair of fyne shetes, a diaper borde clothe and a diaper towell and six diaper napkins, half a garnish of pewter vessell and a brasen pann.

Item, I giue and bequeath vnto *John* HANCOCKE[3] and to *Cicely* his Wife, my Daughter, three score and six pondes thirteene shillings and fower pence, to be paied vnto them the one half within thre monthes next after my decease, and the other half within six monthes next after my decease. Item, I give vnto them *one nest of gold goblets with a cover* to them belonging. Item, a standing cupp withe a cover of siluer and gilt, my best salt with his couer of siluer and gilt. Item, my worst siluer salt with his couer. Item, one dozen of my best siluer spoones and six my worste siluer spoons and three stopes of siluer. Item, I giue unto them my fetherbed, vsed to lie in the parlor, with the bolster and pillow and couerlet, twoo paire of fyne sheets, two pillowes tyes, a diaper bord cloth, a diaper towell, six diaper napkyns, a brasen pann, a great broache, two great racks of yron, and a garnish of my best pewter vessell.

Item, I give and bequeathe to *John Gylford, Temperance Ellinor, Cicely, Annye* and *Dorathie* Gylforde, the Sonn and Daughters of *Thomas* Gilford and *Dorathie* his Wife, my Daughter, to every of them tenn pounds, to be paied to their Father and Mother within six monthes next after my decease, and they to repaye the same unto every of

[1] Arms of *Gilford—Or*, a Saltire *sable*, between four Martlets *azure*. [2] See post Doc. F. *Land in Guernsey* awarded to him by Deed of Partition. Arms of *Newman*—Quarterly *sable* and *argent*, in the first and fourth quarters three Mullets of the *last*. This *William Newman* was Mayor of Poole A.D. 1554, 1568 and 1575. [3] Arms of *Hancock—Gules* on a chief *argent* three Cocks of the *field*. *John Hancock* was Mayor of Poole 1573.

their sayd children when they come to lawfull age, or at the daie of their marriage; and if any of them fortune to dye before theme, I will that the same Childe or Children's part soe deceased be equally divided amongest the rest that are livinge.

Item, I give and bequeathe to *Richard* Hancock, *Thomas*, *Samuell*, *William*, *Beniamyn*, *Christopher*, and *John* Hancocke, and to *Ellinor*, *Katherin*, *Judith*, *Cicely* and *Barbara* Hancocke, the Sonues and Daughters of *John* Hancocke and *Cicely* his Wife, my Daughter, to every one of them tenne poundes, to be paide vnto their Father and Mother within six monthes next after my decease, and they to repay the same vnto their said Children when they come to lawful age, or at the daie of their marriage; and if any of them happen to departe this worlde before that tyme, Thenne I will that the same Childe's or Children's parts so departed be equally devyded amongest the rest that are living.

Item, I give and bequeath to *John* Hancock, the Sonne of *John* Hancock and *Cicely* his Wife, my Daughter, all that Garden plott with the appurtenances set, lying and being in the West Street of Pole, now in the tenure and occupation of William Mereat, which Garden plott I had by the gifte of *Richard de Havelland* (17–1.) my *husband*, as appereth by his *Testament*,[1] to the said John Hancock and to his heires and assignes for euor, they paying onlye the chief rent thereof.

Item, I give and bequeathe to *Johane* Cheke,[2] my *Sister*, thre poundes six shillings viij^{d}. to be paied vnto her within sixe monthes next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to *Thomas Bedford*,[3] my *Nephew*, thre poundes six shillings viij^{d}., to be paid vnto him within twelve months next after my decease.

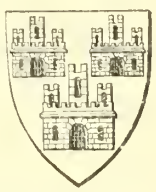
Item, I giue and bequeath to Mary de *Havelland*, the Wife of John de *Havelland*,[4] my *Nephew*, forty shillings, to be paied vnto her withiu six months next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to *Elizabeth* Daye, the Wif of Robert Daye, forty shillings, to be paide vnto her within six months next after my decease. The residew of my goodes, moueable and vnmoveable, not given nor bequeathed, I give and bequeath the same wholy vnto *John Hancock*, *Cicely* his Wif, my Daughter, who I doe ordeine, constitute, and appoynte to be my Executor and Executrix, desiring them to cause my body to be buryed as is beforesaid, my debts to be paied and my will to be performed in all poynts as forthe as in them lyeth; and if my saed executour and executrix doe finde my stocke to be decayed or diminished by auy manner of meanes or waies, as by the losse by the secs or by lande, by yll debtours or by costs, chardges or expences, or by any other waies whatsoeuer, so that there remayneth not of my sayd stock sufficient to accomplish and performe this my Will in fourme and manner as is before written, Thenne I will that *Thomas Gilforde*, *William Newman* and *John Hancocke* and their Wives, have by equall portions the thre partes of my stocke remayinge, whatsoeuer yt shalbe, and that the fourthe parte of my said stocke be devided amongst the Children of *Thomas Gylford* and *John Hancocke*, and amongst the rest unto whome as before by name I haue made bequest, to every of them after his portion, pounde and pounde alike. And albeit my stock whiche goeth in adventure with Thomas Gilforde and John Hancocke be decayed, so that there be not founde remayning to accomplish my will as yt is written, notwithstanding I will that *Thomas Gillford*, *William Newman* and *John Hancocke* and their *Wives* have and enioy all manner of plate, lynnen and other things, as by the parcells given and bequeathed vnto euery of them as farr forthe as if my stocke had not been diminished or decayed. And also yt is my will, notwithstanding the stocke to be dekaied, that the said *John*

[1] *Richard de Havelland* died the 5th March 1553; see p. 32. P. 352. The *Testament* here mentioned I have been unable to recover.—J. de H. [2] *Cheeke*, of Great Canford—Arms, *Ermine*, on a Chief *sable*, three Maseles *or*. Harl. MS. 1427, p. 30. [3] See Will of his *great uncle*, Doc. C. Arms of *Bedford*—Per Pale *azure* and *gules*, over all a Bend *azure*. [4] John Havelland of Wilkswood House; see p. 38.

Hancocke and *Cicely* his Wief, my *Executor* and *Executrix*, have and injoy all the rest of my goodes moveable and vnmoveable, apparell, household stuff and other whatsoeuer as farforth as if my said stock had not been decayed or diminished, And for divers consideracions yt is my will that and if anny of the parties before named, vnto whom I haue made bequest, or if anny other for them or by their meanes or procurment not being contented with this my Will and bequest, nor with such parte or parts as my executour and executrix shall iustly accordinge to his or her conscience minister vnto him, her or them, doe procure by anny meanes or waies to disquiet, molest or trouble the aforenamed my executour and executrix, that the same party or parties so moving disquietnes, molestation or trouble towardes my sayed executour or executrix shall not have neither inioye any parte or parcell of my bequest to them as before, but that his, her or their parte or partes so moving disquietnes shall be and remayne for and to the use and commoditie of my said executour and executrix, any thing before written in this my Will to the contrary in anney waies notwithstanding. And this I make an ende of my last Will and Testament, and haue signed and scaled hit with myne owne hande.

Elianor de Havelland (17-K.)



In the presence of Henry Pauson, Maior of Christ's Church Twyneham, Chas. Standred Bayle, Richard Colgell, Clarke, William Mereat, John Frayle, William Nutkins, and William Wakeforde, and divers others who for a more witness of trewth have subscribed at my request, then being present more Master *Robert Newman*, Vicar of Christ Church aforesaid, and John Imberley, even the eight daie of the moneth of November, in the yere of our lorde god aboue written. By me Edward Pawson, by me John Frayle, Richard Colgell, William Wakeford, Robert Newman, Vicar of Christ Church, Twyneham.

F.

The following DEED of PARTITION of the lands Elianor, Widow of RICHARD DE HAVELLAND (see preceding Will) had held in Dower, is entered in one of the Record Books of the Corporation of Poole; which book has stamped in large Gothic letters on the leather binding the following:

Tenes bon compte de par Dieu.

Ann° Dom. 1566.

Debyspon of the lande, somtyme RICHARD DE HAVYLLONDE'S, (17-I.) geven to his thre Doughters now lyveinge; To say Doro the Wyffe to Thomas Gilforde, Alys wyffe unto W^m^ Newman, and Cycelye Wyffe to John Hancoke, devyded by us **Cristoffer de Habyllonde,** Thomas Bingley, Mathew Havyllonde, and John Rogers, elected and chosen Arbitrators for the same Devysyon.

Firste parte—For THOMAS GILFFORDE.

FFYRST we do appoint the Mansyon Housse and the Zeller next to the same,

whiche Zellar was purchased of one Stepemore, to be deyded between Thomas Gilford and John Hancoke in fforme followinge:

That is, to the one of them the parlor of the said housse with all the romes withen the said parlor and house of office as they are now at this present. *Item*, the chamber over the said parlor and stayres goinge therinto out of the haule of the said housse, and all closett house of office and colser house over the same housse of office. *Item*, the lofte caullyd the cope lofte over the haule. *Item*, and Panterye next to the stret, or next stret dore of the said housse. *Item*, and larder housse adjoinynge to the welle towards the seller. *Item*, the lofte over the kechine. *Item*, the halffe of the stable and lofte over the same stable. *Item*, the halfie of the courte and garden of the said mansyon housse, that ys to saye, ffrom the walle of the said garden directlye unto the entere goynge out of the haule to the kechine, in lenght and bredeth from the palle of James Mesurer's garden to the seyd mansyon housse, the syde next to the housse for that halffe. *Item*, the halffe of the haule, kerchin, wellehouse, lytell courte, from the entre to the gate of the same house, entre ffrom the stret doure unto the kechin, the utter courte next the stret, and also the fronde garden; this to be common betwen theym botht.

Item, the Zeller Bouyght of Stepmore from the lofte to the flaure of the same.

Item, the halffe of the lyttell garden in the courte next the stret.

By me Thom. Gilford for me and my wiff do stande content with this petishion.

I Willm. Newman for me and Als my Wyffe do stand content with thys petycion.

I John Hancok ffor me and Ciseley my wyf do stand content with this petition.

Anno Domini 1566.

Seconde parte—For John Hancoke's parte.

Ffor the other half of the same housse, we do appoint the chamber over the buttery and the chamber within the same over the gate, the house of office next to the same chamber, the stayres going up to the same chamber, the countinge-house within the same chamber, over the porche of the haule door, and coppe lofte over the said chamber. *Item*, the buttery next the inner courte of kechine. *Item*, the larder house next to kitchine. *Item*, the warrehouse called the Ieron zeller and the little salt housse. *Item*, the lofte over the said warrehouse, well-house and lard-housse, as now it standith. *Item*, the lofte over the celler, bought of Stepemore, and the court and skyllynge next the said zellar. *Item*, the other half of the Inner court and garden, as it is before devyded next adjoyning to the palle. *Item*, the halle, kytchinn, well, and welle-house, little courte from the enterey to the ketchin to the gate, the outer court next to the stret, and the garden at the front,and the gate of the same Mansion housse: this to be common betwen both.

Item, the little gardin within the court next the street, to be equally dyvydid between them both, whereoff John Hancock to have the parte next the housse, and Thomas Gilforde the other parte next the stret, and Thomas Gilford to make Esene of paell in the midst of the same garden.

Third parte— For William Newmann.

To the third parte for William Newman, the Zellar and Close bought of Master Newborowe, the Perry garden, and the Garden in the West stret, and the Landes lyeinge in Grenzey[1] [the island of Guernsey].

And for such money as hathe been paid to William Newbere for assurance of the Lande which was boughte of his father, whiche is the Cellar by the Key, and alsoe

[1] See *Guernsey Record*, at the end of this Document.

the Close now in the tenure of John Davie; and for alle charges in the lawe and other wages spent upon the samme, we ordayne shall be borne equaly betwen them parts aforesaid, and that all Dedes, evidences, and writings tocheing the same Sellar and Close, with the evidences of the Perry Garden and Garden in the West strect, shall be delyverd unto Wylliam Newman within one monthe after the date of this presente, and in lyke manner the Evydences of the Lands in Grenzye, if any such Evydences or wrytings Remayne here.

I Thomas Gilforde do stande contented for me and Dorothea my wyffe with this petyshion of my brother-in-laws, John Hancoke and William Newman, dyvydid as above.

I William Newmanne do stand contint with the peticion above written as well for me as Alice my wif and to my heires for ever.

I John Hancocke for me and my wife do stand contentyd with this petition as above recordyd.

And for the evydencys of the Mansion housse, with the appertynencys and garden upon the Strannde, and of the Zeller bought of Stepemore, we do appoint the same to be put in a box or some other convenyint place, seealed with the seals of Tho^{s} Gilleford and John Hancok, and to remayn in the safe keepyng with such as they shalle agree upon.

And for reparatyon and maintenance of such Rooms and necessaryes as are common betwen Tho^{s} Gilforde and John Hancoke shalle be sustayned and borne by them by equal portyons; as nameley, the pale and gate to the outer courte, the greatte gate, the stable and haye loffte, the welle and necessaryes thereto, the stayrs goyng up to the lofte over the ketchyne and warehousse, the stret door and wickyt, the backe door, the enterey goinge into the kechine, the ketchyn itselfe, and alle thinges thereto belonginge, the palle joyuyng to James Mesurer's garden, and the Halle.

And as tochyng the roof over the Haulle, for that it dothe defend and keepe dry the same hall, partiable betwen them, yet for as much as Thomas Gillford shalle have the use and occupatyon of the loffte over the said haulle, we do awarde that anye time it shalle need reparatyn the charge thercoff shall be devyded into thre partes, whereof Thom^{s} Gilford to pay two parts, and Jno. Hancock the thyrd.

And for the mayntinance of the roof of the Zellar bought of Stepmore, it shall be bourne equally between them bothe, reservynge the Skyllinge, which shall be at the onely charge of John Hancoke.

This award ylded and gyven by us arbytrators aforsaid, named the xxix dai of November, in the nyneth yere of the raygne of Elizabeth by the graice of god queyne of england, france, and ireland, etc, and in the yere of god 1566.

By me Poter Habilland. By me Mathew Havelland.
By me Thomas Bingley. By me John Rogers.

I Thomas Gilford, for me and Dorothie my wiff, do stande contente with alle thinges before wryttin; and as touchyng the Evydences of the landys aforsaid, I have consented with my brother-in-law John Hancoke, that they shall remayn in the towne coffer of Pole for us and our heirs to be forthcomyng at all times.

By me Thomas Gilford.

I John Hancock do confes to have receivd of my brother-in-laws W^{m} Newmann and Tho^{s} Gillford soche money as I advanced for them for the recovrey of Newburgs Lands and alle, have together with my brother T. Gilford, and hereby assent content the evidencys of the land aloted to us [remain] in a boxe in the Towne-housse.

By me John Hancocke.[1]

I, Will[m] Newman, acknowllege by thes presents that I have Received of my brother-in-lawe John Hancoke, the xxiiij of Januarie 1566, upon my thyrd part of the lande Devyded as per contra—vij. peces wrytings, That ys to saye, one dede of Sale of Newboroughs for the Seller and close; more, *a Leace of the letting out of the Lande in Garnesey;* two peces of evydences for the pery garden; more, thre peces evydences for the Westreat garden, which ys a lyttell garden by my ground.

By me William Newman.

A Guernsey Record.

A.D. 1547.

"A°. 1547, Juin 3.—Comme le Procureur de RICHARD DE HAVILLAND (17–I.) quitta et délaissa au Tuteur de JAMES DE HAVILLAND (17–W.) son droit hérédital en l'isle de Guernesey"[2]

G.

WILL OF JOHN MANN, OF POOLE, DORSETSHIRE.

Proved 13th June A°. 1578.

(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the name of God, Amen. The Eight Daye of Julye, in the nineteenth yeare of the Reigne of Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of Englande, Fraunce and Irelande, Defendor of the faithe, &c. And in the yeare of oure Lorde Christe One thowsande fyve hundred threescore and seaventeen, I **John Mann,** of the Towne and Countie of Poolle, Marchaunte, beinge in health of bodie and of perfecte memorye (I give to God thanckes), Do make and ordaine this my last Will and testament in maner and forme followinge. First and before all thinges I bequeath my sowle to Almightie God my heavenly father, trustinge in his greate mercie and in the meritts of Jesus Christe oure Lorde to be saved and to have Resurrection of bodie and soule to everlastinge lief. My bodie I committ to the Earth to be buried within the Church of Pooll aforesaide. My goodes I leave to the worlde, to be distributed in manner and forme followinge, That is to saye:

First, I bequeath to everie one of my *godchilde* six pence, and to everye one of the Almes folkes there admitted in the Almes howse of Pooll foure pence.

Item, I give to my sonne *William Mann* twentie poundes of lawfull money of Englande, And I doe forgive him all suche money as he oweth me uppon my booke, And I will that he my sonne *William* Mann neyther anye of his Children shall have anie parte of my landes, for he hath had his parte of my goodes alreadie.

Item, I give to my sonne *John Mann* tenne poundes of lawfull money of Englande, And I will that if my sonne *John* Mann be dead, or doo die before the tenne poundes which I have given him doe come to his handes, I will that then the same tenne poundes shall remaine and be to my sonne *Edwarde* Mann. And I will that my sonne *John* Mann, neyther anie of his children, shall have anie parte of my landes, for he hath had his parte of my goodes alreadie.

Item, I will that my sonne *Edwarde Mann* shall paie unto my sonne *Thomas Mann* duringe his naturall lief fyve poundes by yeare. To be paide him four times of the year by even porcions at Christmas, at Thanuntiacion of oure ladie at the Feast of

[1] On the 13 June 1599, Rebecca, grand-daughter of this John Hancock, married Thomas de Saus-marez, Esq., of Guernsey. [2] From this it appears that *Richard*, as the *eldest son* of *James*, who settled at Poole, having himself no male issue, ceded his right of inheritance to an island estate to his cousin-germain *James* son of *Andrew* de Havilland of Guernsey.

S^{t}. John Baptist, and at the Feaste of S^{t}. Michaell Tharchangell, at evrie of them twentie fyve shillinges of lawfull money of Englande, and the first payment thereof to be paide and to beginne on Christmas daie, whieh shalbe next after the Feast of S^{t}. Michaell, then next followinge after my deeease. More, I give to my sonne *Thomas Mann* one Salte of silver with a Cover of silver. More, I give to my sonne *Thomas* Mann, of eertain stuffe and ymplements, sueh pereells as are written in another paper apendante, whieh is signed and sealled with myne own handes, and also signed by twoo other Witnesses, *Christopher Wickes*[1] and Christofer Habillaud.

And whereas A graunte of A somme of money is pretended to be given by my late wief Amye Mann unto my sonne *Bartlemewe Mann*,[2] and as he saith to be paide by me, of the which I am ignorante of, for that in tyme to eome I woulde have no contention betwene my Executor and my saide sonne *Bartilmewe* Mann touchinge the same, My will and meaninge is, that if he my sonne *Bartilmewe* Mann do renounee, forsake, and refuse all such pretended right or title as he doth ehallenge by the foresaide graunte from my saide Wief, Then I give and bequeath unto my saide sonne *Bartilmewe* Mann twoo hundred and threescore poundes of lawfull money of Englande, uppon that Condicion aforesaide, or ells not. More, I give to my son *Bartilmewe* Mann three Gobletts of silver, one Salte of silver, with a Cover of silver and one Dozenn of silver Spoones.

Item, I give unto my sonne *Edwarde* Mann twoo hundred poundes of lawfull money of Englande. More, I give unto my sonne *Edwarde* Mann three of my best Gobletts of silver, Two of my best Saltes of silver with one Cover of silver and One dozen of my best silver Spoones. Item, I give and bequeath to my sonn *Edwarde* Mann and to the heires of his bodie lawfully begotten for ever all my houses, gardens, orehardes, landes, tenements and possessions, with all and singuler theire appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonginge, scituate in the Towne and Countie of Pooll, or in the parishe of Pooll, or ellswhere within the Realme of Englande wheresoever, To have and to holde All those my saide howses, gardeins, orehardes, landes, tenements, and possessions, with all and singuler theire appurtenanees, to my saide sonne *Edwarde* Mann, and to the heires of his bodie lawfully begotten for ever. Provided alwaies that my Will and meaninge is, And I will that my sonne *Thomas* Mann shall have the use and oeeupaeion duringe his naturall life of one of my howses in Pooll aforesaide, with y^{e} gardeine thereunto belonginge, wherein John Robson nowe dwelleth in, Condicionally that he my saide sonne *Thomas* Mann doe see it alwaies sufficientlie repayred. More, I give unto my sonne *Edwarde* Mann the lease of all the lande I houlde of M^{r}. Henry Udall, And my Will and meaninge is, that if my sonne *Edwarde* Mann doe die without issue of his bodie lawfully begotten, That then all sueh landes as I have given him my son *Edwarde* Mann, and evrie parte and pereell of them, shall remaine and be to my sonne *Bartilmewe* Mann and to the heires of his bodie lawfullie begotten; And for defalte of suehe yssue of his bodie lawfullie begotten, Then to remaine and be to my daughter *Amye Pitt*,[3] and to the heires of her bodie lawfullie begotten; And for defalte of sueh yssue of her bodie lawfullie begotten, Then to remaine and be to my daughter Cisely Habillaud and to the heires of her bodie lawfully begotten.

Also, my Will and meaninge is, that none of my legacies before or hereafter by me given unto any in this my last Will and testament conteyned shalbe paide unto

[1] Arms of Weeks, of Motcomb, co. Dorset—Paly of eight *or* and *gules*, on a Chief *azure* three double-headed Eagles *argent*. [2] This Bartholomew was a Barrister, and married and settled in Kent, appearing at the Visitation of that Co. 1592.—Coll. of Arms, G. 12; and Philipot, M.S. 23P.—His father, John Mann, *the Testator*, was the second son of John Mann and . . . . Cornwall, of Mann's Manor, co. Kent, where his ancestors had been large landed gentry from before the Conquest. See Halsted's Hist. of Kent. [3] Arms of Pitt—*Sable*, a Fesse chequey *argent* and *azure*, between three Bezants.

anie of them untill the feaste of S[t]. Michaell Tharchangell then next followinge after my decease.

Item, I doe give and bequeath unto my daughter **Cicelie Havilland** *sixtene poundes* of good and lawfull money of Englande.

Item, I doe give to my daughter *Edithe Lewen* and to my daughter *Agnes Weeks* to everie of them twentie shillinges of lawfull money of Englande.

Item, I give and bequeath to my daughter *Amy* Pitt tenne poundes of lawfull money of Englande. Item, I give and bequeath to *Stevin Whitacre*[1] and to *Richarde Whitacre*, the sonnes of my daughter *Edith* Lewen to everie of them fyve poundes of lawfull money of Englande.

Item, I give to Leonarde Nicholls fourtie shillinges of lawfull money of Englande. Item, I give and bequeath to William Adams my Servante fourtie shillinges of lawfull monye of Englande, And I doe forgive him all suche money as he oweth me uppon my booke which is fyve poundes. Item, I doe forgive *William Harvie*[2] of *Hampton* all such money as he oweth me uppon my booke. Item, I do give to my *three Overseers* to everie of them fortie shillinges of lawfull money of Englande.

All the rest of my goods moveable and unmoveable (my debts beinge paide and my legacies performed) I give and bequeath them and everie percell of them to my sonne *Edwarde* Mann, whome I make and ordaine my full and hole Executor of this my last Will and testament, and he to recover all my debts, money and goodes, and he to paye all my legacies and performe this my last Will and testament.

Item, I doe ordaine to be my *Overseers* my *three sonnes in law, John Crake*[3] [Crooke], *Christopher Wickes* [Weeks], and **Christopher Havilland**, to whom I doe give to everie of them *fortie shillinges*, as is before written.

And farther, Whereas *John Crooke* of *Southampton*, Marchaunt, with others standeth bounden unto me and to my assignes in the somme of One thousande poundes for the true performance of certeine Covenants conteyned in a paire of Indentures bearinge date the last daie of September, in the Eleaventh yeare of the Reigne of our sovereigne ladie Quene Elizabeth that nowe is, &c. (1509), for y[e] payment of Eight hundred poundes unto such person and persons as I the saide John Mann shoulde devise it unto by *this* my last Will and testament, Nowe for the avoyding of contention which maye happen hereafter to growe, my very meaninge and expresse will is, That the same Eight hundred poundes shalbe paide unto myne Executor at the daie and time lymitted in the foresaide Indentures, And that my saide Executor out of the aforesaide somme of Eight hundred pounds shall paye all my legacies, debts, and funeralls uppon such condition and times before written, And the reasidue thereof to remaine unto my saide Executor. In witnes whereof that this is my last Will and testament I have unto theis presentes sett my signe and seale with myne owne handes the daie and yeare before written, these Men being witnesses whose names are here under written.

By me **John Mann** the elder.[4]

By me **Ypofer Havilland.** John Crooke. Christopher Weeks.
John Ryver.

[1] Arms of Whitacre, of Westbury, co. Wilts—*Sable* three Mascles *argent*, a Label of three points *or*.
[2] Arms of Harvey, of Tarrant-Launceston—*Gules*, on a Bend *argent*, three Trefoils slipped *vert*.
[3] Arms of Crooke—*Gules*, a Fesse between six Martlets *argent*.
[4] Arms of Mann of Dorsetshire, from Kent—*Or* a Cheveron *ermine* between three Lions rampant guardant *sable*, differenced by a Crescent; Crest—a Goat statant *gules*, horns, hoofs and beard *or*.

And whereas I have before in this my last Will and Testament given unto my sonne *William* Mann *twentie poundes* of lawfull money of Englande, my Will and meaninge is that there shalbe paide out of that twentie poundes the somme of *thirtene poundes* tenne shillinges of lawfull money of Englande unto *John Crooke* of *Southampton*, Marchaunt, the which somme of thirteen poundes tenne shillinges my sonne *William* Mann doth owe unto the foresaide *John* Crooke, as by a bill signed with his hande and seale doth appeare. In witnes whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name with my owne hande.

By me John Mann the elder.

Christopher Yabilland. John Ryver.

And whereas I have before in this my last Will and testament appointed my sonne *Edwarde* Mann to paye unto my sonne *Thomas* Mann fyve poundes by the yeare duringe his naturall lief, as also my sonne *Thomas* Mann to have certaine stuffe and Implements, such percells as are written in another paper, a parte which paper is sined and sealed with my owne handes, and also signed by twoo other Witnesses, Christofer Weeks and Christofer Yabilland. As also my sonne *Thomas* Mann to have A silver Saulte with a Cover of silver, As also therein have appointed my sonne *Thomas* Mann to have for the tearme of his lief the use and occupacion of my house with the gardeine thereto belonginge, that John Robson bocher now dwelleth in. Nowe I callinge myself to Remembraunce, and alsoe wayenge all thinges indifferently, have thought it good not to leave unto my sonne *Thomas* Mann anie parte or percell thereof unto him before bequeathed in this my last Will and testament, but that any legacie or commoditie whatsoever therein appointed him or given shall be utterly voide and of none effecte towardes him, that is, that he shall have neither the fyve poundes by the yeare, neither the silver saulte, neyther such implements and stuffe as was appointed him, neither the use of the howse that John Robson nowe dwelleth in, for he hath had his parte sufficient of my goods alreadie.

And whereas before in this my last Will and testament I have given and bequeathed unto my sonne *Edwarde* Mann, and to the heirs of his bodie lawfully begotten for ever, All my houses, gardens, orchardes, landes, tenements, and possessions, with all and singuler theire appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonginge, beinge in the Towne and Countie of Poole, or within the parishe of Poole, or ellswhere within the Realme of Englande wheresoever, not makinge resitall what they were. Nowe I have thought it goode to sett downe the same at lardge what the same all my landes are that shall remaine to my sonne *Edwarde* Mann and to the heires of his bodie lawfullye begotten for ever. Firste, my house wherein I dwell, with the Stables, sellers, owte houses and gardeins thereunto adjoyninge or belonginge, and also the house or tenement that John Robson bocher nowe dwelleth in, with the gardeine thereunto belonginge, And also the house that Rawlyne Day dwelleth in, with the gardeine thereunto belonginge, And also the house or tenement that William Adames now dwelith in, with the gardeine thereunto belonginge, And also the twoo houses or tenements that Leonarde Nicholls and Elizabeth Robinson, widowe, dwelleth in, with the gardeines thereunto belonginge, and also one gardeine plott that is adioyninge to the same house, which is now in my owne handes, And also one house or tenement that Robert Baylye now dwelleth in, with the gardeine thereunto belonginge, and also one gardeine plott nowe in the tenure of Robert Semer, and also all other my landes with theire appurtenances whatsoever and wheresoever, if any more there be. In witnes that this is my last Will and meaninge, and that I doe make this percell of my last Will and testament, I have hereunto sett my hande, and also have procured twoo other witnesses hereunto, whose names are hereunder written—

By me John Mann the elder.

By me Christofer Yabilland. John Ryver.

H

Wills of the Havellands of Wilkswood-House.

(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

Extracted from the Will of Anthony Havelland of London, youngest son of John and Mary Havelland of Wilkswood Manor.

Dated 18th June, 1632. Proved 6th July, 1632.

"**Legacies** given by me ANTHONY HAVELLAND of London, dwellinge in Broad Street in the parish of St. Benets Finch. . . . . I bequeath to My *sister* Mrs. *Margery* Dackombe, the wife of Mr. Henry Dackombe, £300; To my *brother* Mr. *James* Havelland, dwelling at Mallaga in Spaine, besides the some which he oweth me, the which I forgive him, more given now £300; To the widow of my *brother* Mr. *Thomas* Havelland (19–c.) of Wilkswood (Elizabeth, daughter of William Dackombe of Corfe Castle, and sister of Henry before-mentioned) £100; To her sonnes *James, Richard* and *Alexander*, to either of them £100, is £300; To her sonne *Anthonie*, who beareth my name, £150; To her daughter *Mary* Havelland, which is the eldest of them, £100; To her five other daughters, Temperance, Cicely, Bridgett, Margery and Rebecca, to either of them £50; in all amounteth to £250; To my brother Mr. Henry Dackombe, (19-A.) the *husband* of my sister, £20; To his brother Mr. Edward Dackombe (whom I call brother) £5;=£1525."

"To my cozen Rebecca Sayer, the wife of John Sayer, £100; To my cosin John Sayer, the husband of my said cosin, £20; To her sonne Richard Badyley £30; To *her* children Rebecka, Hanna and Joseph, to either £20, is £60; To *his* children Martha, John, Sarah, Mary, and Samuell, to either £10, is £50; To my cosin Mary *Tito*, not to come into her unthriftie husband's hands, £150; To her daughter Mary Tito the some of £30; To my cosin Mr. John *Dobbins* £300; To my cosen his wife, for a remembrance, £10; To cosin Mrs. Margery *Lock*, not to come into the hands of her husband, £100;=£850.—To her sonne Henry, not to come into his father's hands, £30; To her husband Mr. John Locke (wishing that he maie be a good husband) £10; To my cosin Mrs. Ann *Booch*, besides that which I have lent or given her, £100; To my cosin John Booch, her husband, for a remembrance, £10; To her children, Rebecka £20, Abigall £20, Anthony £30, and Mary £20, is £90; To my cosin Simon *Farewell*, for a remembrance, £20; To his brother Christopher Farewell, besides what he oweth me, £10; To my cosin Mr. William Badyley £10;=£280.—To his wife £3; To his sister, Mathew's widowe, £3; to his sonne John, my god-

[1] Arms of FAREWELL, of Chickerel, Co. Dorset, from Holbrooke, Co. Somersett—*Sable*, a Cheveron engrailed between three Escallops *argent*. See *signatures*, p. 27.

sonne, £10; To Mr. Richard Mantell, for a remembrance, £50; To his wife, for a remembrance, £10; To theire children, to Elizabeth £10, to John £10, to Richard £10. to my goddaughter Francis £20, to Mary £10,—in all £60."

"To Mr. Thomas and Mr. Richard Champion, to either £5, is £10; To my Cosin Mary £10; To the women servants £12; To the parish of St. Benett-Finch in London, where I live, £20; To the parish Church of Langton [Maltravers, Isle of Purbeck], where I was born, £20,=£208. The whole somme of this side geoven, as by the particulars appeareth, is Two thousand eight hundred and seaventie and three pounds,=£2873."

"To Mr. Warrfeeld, our Minister of St. Bennett's Finch, £5; To Mr. Gardner, our Sabaoth's lecturer, £5; To the Hospitall of Christ Church in London, £50; To the poore of y^e^ parish of St. Bennett's Finch, to be devided amongst them, £10."

"To my Cozen Mr. Christopher Havelland, who serveth with Mr. [George] Evelyn, who is one of the Sixe Clarkes [in Chancery] for a remembrance, tenne pounds, £10; To my good old hostis in Elbing £10; To my Gossip Mr. Ambros Payne £10; To his wife £5; his daughter Elizabeth £5; his daughter Justina £5; is £15. To my Gossip Mr. Walter Merrell £5; To Ann, late the wife of Mr. Grenewell, £5; To her sone for a remembrance £3; To her daughter Mistris Anna Grenewell for a remembrance £2; To Mr. Robert Grenewell £3, To his wife for a remembrance £2, is £5; To Mr. John Grenewell for a remembrance £3; To Mary Francklyn £5; To Mr. John Goldwell £3, his wife £2, is £5, = £198. To Mr. William Cockayne and Mr. Richard Whittlock, to either £50, both is £100; *For my buriall, at the discrecion of my Executors, One hundred pounds,* (£100); To my Cosin Mr Matthew Havelland [? 21–D. of Hawkesbury-Barns, co. Gloster], for a remembrance £10, but to abate £6 he oweth me = £4; To Mr. Curadon, Minister, dwelling in the Minories, for a remembrance £4; To Mr. Richard, the Apothecaries man, dwellinge in Cheapside, £2; To Nathaniell Sayers, sonne of John Saers, £20; To Ann Beech, the youngest daughter of my cozen John Beech, £20; To Henry Dobbyns, sonne of my Cozen John Dobbins, £20; To Ann Dobbins, daughter of my Cozen John Dobbins, the like somme of £20."

"I do hereby give and bequeath unto Mr. Daniell Dobbins of London, Marchant, the Lease which I have at Wapping, in the County of Middlesex, to the end and upon special trust and confidence that he shall give, assigne and dispose the same for the best benefitt and advantage of my cosin Mrs. Mary Titoe.[1] Memorandum, that the eighteenth daie of June in the eight yeare of the Raigne of King Charles, I do publish this to be my last Will and Testament, whereof I have appointed William Cockayne, Marchant, my Cozen, Mr. John Dobbyns[2] of Lyons Inn, and Mr. Richard Whittlocke, my full and whole Executors."

ANTHONY HAVELLAND. (19–X.)

Extracted from the Will of Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Havelland, of Wilkswood House, Esquire, (daughter of William Dackombe of Corfe Castle).

Dated 23rd January 1646. Proved 20th November 1647.

"In the Name of God, Amen. I ELIZABETH HAVELLAND of the towne of Corffe Castle within the Isle of Purbecke and the county of Dorsett, widowe, &c. Bequeath my body to be buried in the Parish Church of *Langton*, in the said Isle and County. Item, I give unto my *eldest* sonne *James* Havelland (20–R.) out of the yearly annuity of twenty poundes a yeare, reserved to me out of the Estate of Wilkswood, dureinge the

[1] Arms of TITO of Aylwood, Isle of Purbeck—...a Tower and on the battlements a Lion passant...
[2] Arms of DOBBINS, of Evesbatch, Herefordshire—*Azure* a Cheveron between three Annulets *or*. See for this alliance, p. 39, and Pedigree of Yate.

naturall lives of the said James and Alexander Havelland, I give unto him forty shillings a yeare; and if he decease before the terme be expired, then I give the like some unto his children. Item, I give unto my sonne *Richard* Havelland during his life two poundes tenn shillings a year. Item, I give unto my sonne *Alexander* Havelland during his life the summe of three poundes a year. Item, I give unto my sonne *Anthony* Havelland dureinge his life the summe of two poundes tenn shillings a yeare. Item, I give unto my daughter *Mary Debins* dureing her life the summe of twoe poundes tenn shillings a year. Item, I give unto *Cicelye*, wife of James *Laurenee*, and my daughter, the summe of two poundes tenn shillings a year. Item, I give unto my daughter *Bridgett*, wife of Richard *Smith*, dureing her life the summe of two poundes tenn shillings a year. Item, I give unto my daughter *Rebecca* Havelland dureing her life the summe of two poundes tenn shillings a year. Item, I give unto my sonne James Havelland, over and besides the goods left in the House at Wilkeswood which I have given formerly, his father's gowne. Further my will is that my daughter Rebecca Havelland have the keepinge of the writeings for my Annuity, and receive the income thereof untill the twenty poundes which I owe unto her be paid; and after she is full satisfied, then the same writeings to be left in trust with my brother Mr. Henry Dackombe. And I desire my said brother Mr. *Henry* Dackombe, (19–A.) my brother [in law] Mr. Richard *Bramble*, and my sonne Mr. *James* Havelland to be the *Overseers* of this my last Will, whereof I do nominate my said daughter *Rebecca* Havelland to be mine *Executrix*."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the three and twentieth day of January in the Twoo and twentieth yeare of the reign of our Soveraigne lord Charles &c."

ELIZABETH HAVELLAND (19–B.)

Extracted from the Will of Henry Dackombe, Esquire, son of Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Havelland of Wilkswood-House.

Dated 18th June 1659. Proved 17th July 1660.

"**In the Name of God, Amen.** I HENRY DACKOMB,[1] of the towne of Corfe-Castle within the Isle of Purbecke, in the county of Dorsett, Gentleman, &c. . . . . I bequeath my body to be buried in the parish Church of Corfe-Castle, &c. Item, I give and bequeath unto Dorothy my wife (daughter unto Sir Edward Laurence, late of Creech-Grange in the Isle of Purbecke, Kt.) during her life the proffits of all my landes whatsoever. Item, unto *Edward*, sonne of Brune Dackombe, gentleman, I give the House wherein I life, &c. . . . . after the decease of my wife Dorothy &c. . . . . Provided the said Edward Dackombe do pay unto his two Sisters Anne and Mary, and to either of them, fifty poundes, &c"

"Item, I give unto my kinsman James Havelland, (21–N.) sonne of James Havelland of Wilkswood, Esquire, (20–R.) the Land of one tenement, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying and being in the towne of Corfe-Castell, with the Landes of one parcell of Meadow called Grear Merryfield, lying ioyneing unto the pound in Corfe common, after the deccase of Dorothy my wife. . . . . Item, I give unto Robert Dackombe, gentleman, five pounds. Item, I give unto Brune Dackombe, gentleman, five pounds. Item, I give unto my kinsman James Havelland five poundes. Item, I give unto *Alexander* Havelland five poundes. Item, I give unto Mary [Havelland] Debine five poundes Item, I give unto Rebecca Havelland five poundes. Item, I give unto Bridget [Havelland] the wife of Richard Smith, gentleman, five poundes. Item, I give unto Jerome Debine five poundes, &c."

[1] Arms of DACCOMB, of Corfe Castle—*Vert*, a Griffin segreant *argent*, a Crescent for difference.

"I constitute my loveing wife Dorothy *Executrix* of this my last Will and Testament. Lastly, I desire my loving friends and kinsmen Robert Cullyford, of Encombe, Esquire, and James Havelland, of Wilkswood, Esquire, to be the *Overseers* of this my Will and Testament, to whom I give forty shillings apeice for their paines to be taken herein."

In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale.

HENRY DACKOMBE.

Witnesses: Ja. Havelland—John True—James Frampton.

Extracted from the Will of James Havelland, of Wilkswood-House, Esquire.

Dated 25th September 1655. Proved 12th June 1666.

"**In the Name of God, Amen.** I JAMES HAVELLAND (20–R.) of Wilkeswood, Esquire, &c. &c. I give to my wife Elizabeth (20–S.) [daughter of Bruen Cockram, Esquire[1]] twenty pounds yearly out of my estate of Wilkeswood, during her life. . . . Item, I give to my daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, Sarah, Bridgett, Susan, Sisley and Margery, to either of them fifty pounds. Unto my sonne Thomas I give fifty pounds. Unto that child whither sonne or daughter, that my wife is now with child with, I give fifty pounds. But if either of these children die before they bee 21 years or bee married, then itt [their portion] shall be equally divided amongst the survivors. Unto my *eldest* sonne James (21–N.) I give all my Lands; more, I give unto him my *gold ringe;* To my daughter Elizabeth I give the great silver bowle; To my daughter Mary I give the other silver bowle. . . . I give to my daughters Bridgett and Susan that parcell of Land at Herestone that came by their Grandfather *Coekram.* I give all my household stuffe to be equally divided among all my children, James only excepted, unto whom I give all y^e^ Residue of my goods, plate and chattels, my debts and legacies being first paid."

In Witness whereof I do hereunto sett my hand and seale.

JA. HAVELLAND (20–R.)

Letters of John De Havilland, Esquire, of Guernsey, and Thomas Seward, Esquire, of Dorsetshire.

To Mr. Havilland, Guernsey, 17 August, 1704.
at the Catharine in London.

SIR,—I should be glad to know if you are related to the late Mr. Alexander Havelland, with whom I was in company in that city about eight years since; when he told me that he came from the Island of Purbeck, where all the papers of his ancestors are in the possession of his *nephew* (James, 22–Y.) son and heir of his *elder* brother (21–N.) who enjoyes and possesses the estate.

JOHN DE HAVILLAND (22–A.)

Dorchester y^e^ 3^d^ of July 1699.

To John De Havilland, Esquire (22–A.)

SIR,—It was but last week that I could be informed of what you desired touching your family. Co James Havelland (22–Y.) being y^e^ person that could best give the light, I procured his promise which he performed last week and is as followeth.

[1] Arms of COCKRAM, of Whitecliff, Isle of Purbeck—*Gules* a Cock on a Ram's back *argent.* See Hutchins' Hist. Dors. i. 358.

De Havillands.

The family of the Havellands have been inhabitants of the Island of Purbeck about one hundred and sixty years (i.e. since A°. 1540): John de Havelland (17–u.) was the first, as appears by a Deed of Purchase of an estate there called Wilches-Wood, in the parish of Langton, which same is still in the family. And he was made free [of it] in a short time after, *as appears by the King's Grant.* His coate of Arms is (18–h.) Argent, three Castles Sable, impaling three Sable Lions in a field Or (18–y.) A considerable part of Poole church was built by the family (16.)

With respect I am, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
THOMAS SEWARD.

Co: John Havelland sends you his best respects and services.

Extracted from the Will of James Havelland of Wilkswood House, Esquire. Dated 20th September 1726. *Proved 5th January*, 1727.

I JAMES HAVELLAND &c. (22–y.) give, devise and bequeath all my Lands, tenements and hereditaments unto my sonn Harvey Havelland &c. . . . . Item, I give unto my sonn Harvey Havelland (23–x.) my gold Seale-Ring *with three Lyons impaled thereon.* . . . . Item, I give unto my daughter Elizabeth one hundred Guineas, which is now in value one hundred and five pounds in silver or sterling. Item, I give unto my three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Ann, to each of them sixty-one pounds; is together one hundred and eighty-three pounds. Item, I give unto my said three daughters all my furniture and goods, plate, &c. to be equally divided between them.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JAMES HAVELLAND (22–y.)

Abstract of a Deed of Sale by Harvey Havelland, of Wilkswood-House, Esquire, of a House and Close in Poole. Dated 7th September, 1737.

This Indenture, made the Seventh day of September in the Eleventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, &c. between *Harvey Havelland* of Wilkswood House in the Isle of Purbeck and County Dorsett, Esquire, and Jenny his wife, of the one parte, and Nanthaniell Sweet, of the Towne and County of Poole, of the other parte, &c. . . . . Witnesseth that the said Harvey Havelland for and in consideration &c. . . . . have granted, bargained, sold &c. . . . . unto the said Nathaniell Sweet all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-House, with the garden thereunto adjoining and belonging, situate in Poole in a Street there called West Street, &c. . . . . And also all that small Close or plott of Pasture ground situate in Poole aforesaid, near the Pound there &c. . . . . **To have and to Hold,** &c. . . . .

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seales the day and year first above written.

HARVEY HAVELLAND (23–x.) JENE HAVELLAND (23–y.)

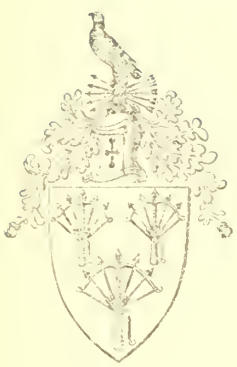
Somersetshire Evidences.

A.

A Confirmation of his Ancestral Arms, and Grant of a new Crest unto
John Sachville, Esquire,[1]
of Bath and Bristol, Somerset.
A.D. 1582.

Quod Illustris Johannes Sachevile de Civitate Brystol prope mare in confinibus regni Anglie, generosus filius **Johannis Sachevili** de Civitate prædicta, et similiter de ejusdem **Avabo** et **proavis** ex bona et antiqua familia clarisque ortus parentibus, a quibus tam nominis sui quam propriis et genuinis Armorum Insigniis est insignitus: Quemadmodum in Registris, Libris, Rotulis, et panchartis Officii nostri Armorum ac etiam diversis monumentis et ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΓΡΑΦΙΣ corroborata et approbata habemus:

Quiquidem **Johannes** quamvis virtute sua variis modis de Principe et patria benemeritus harum tamen præclara nunc noticia et memoria [omni] temporis vicissitudini subjecta esse constat. Sic insuper cum designatio iuvestigatioque Armorum In[signium et] stemmatum ex prosapia progenieque predicta altius repetenda forent hujusmodi tamen avitæ antiquitat[is **Johannis**] prædicti Clypeum Scutumque Armorum seu Parmam Insigniorum omnibus præmonstrare et exemplificare curavimus. Quamobrem uti nusquam de hijs inposterum dubitetur vel alius quisquam impugnare possit Literis nostris, patcut depicta et usitatissimis (verbis desideratis) taliter expressa describimus et . . . .



Videlicet. In campo *ceruleo* tres Arcubalistas *deauratas* tæniis tractis, et cuilibet quinque sagitt[as plumatas] et armatas, **paterna antiqua Insignia** præindicantia:

Et ulterius de uberiori gratia, ut [secundum] usus militares belli pacisque temporibus fulgentia quædam certa et genuina Clypeis vexillis liberaturis aliis rebus quibuscumque, Accipitrem integrum erectum *propriis coloribus* cnitentem rostro tibiis et campanulis *aureis*, supra fasciculum, ex sagittis *argenteis* plumis et cuspidis ex *auro* decumbentem, *aureo* et *ceruleo* li[gamine] ligatum supraque tortilem involutum et galea cum laccinijs *albis* et *rubris* ab utraque fluctantibus su . . . . assignavimus quemadmodum in margine dilucide depicta apparent. Habendum et tenendum prædicto **Johanni Sachevile** (17-R.) generoso et heredibus, &c. &c.

Extracted from a Volume now remaining in the College of Arms, London, and known as "Vincent's Old Grants." The edges of the leaves being in many places torn or decayed, will account for the blank spaces in the above transcript.

William Courthorpe
Somerset.

14th October, 1861.

Monument of Robert Kytchin and Joan Sacheville his Wife.

(From Pryce's History of Bristol.)

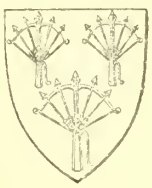
"On a monument over the Vestry door in the East end of the South aisle of

[1] This family of Sacheville, or *Sicca-villa*, was of great antiquity and distinction in Devonshire. See De la Pole's Devon, pp. 158, 163, 229; and pedigree of the *Yeos*, of Highampton-*Sachevill*, derived from an heiress.—Visitation of Devon, Harl. MS. 3288, fo. 44. More than one of their ancient possessions in Devon still bear the name.

St. Stephen's church, are represented a man and his wife kneeling at a desk, with hands upraised as in prayer, and shields of Arms over their heads; that over the man (18–T.) bears, *Argent*, on a Cheveron quarterly *gules* and *azure*, between three Birds *proper*, three Fleur-de-lys *Or*, for Kytchin. That over the woman (18–S.) *Azure*, three Crossbows bent, and each charged with five arrows *Or*, for Sachville; and beneath them is inscribed as follows:—

Deceased the 5th Septe^mber An° Doñi 1594.

Robert Kitchin, Alderman, & his Wife,[1]
Lieth neere this place, closed in earth & clay;
Their Charities alike in Death & Life,
Who to the Poore gave all their goodes away;
Leaving in trvst such men to act the same,
As might with trvth perfor^me their good intent
So that the poore indeed, and eke in name,
To lasting Ages in this Citie meant,
And other places of this Kingdom faire,
As Kendall towne & Stuckland field both have,
With Bath, the native place of her first ayre,
The bountie of their gviftes they to them gave."



B.

Will of Robert Kytchin, of Bristol.

Proved 10th January 1595.

(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the Name of God, Amen, the *nyneteenth* daye of *June*, Anno Domini *a thousand fyve hundred nynety fower*, and in the six and thirtith yere of the raigne of our soueraigne Ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of God Quecne of England France and Ireland, Defender of the faithe, &c.

I **Robert Kechin,** Marchaunt, one of the Alderman of the City of *Bristoll*, being at this present sicke and weake in body, but of good and perfect memorye, thankes be given therefore to Almightie God, consideringe with my selfe that deathe ys incident to all men, and that the hour thereof is vncerteyne, do therefore as well for the declaracion of my Xp̃ian[2] duty and saffetie towards God, as for the establishing of a full and perfect order for the disposition of all such landes, goodes, and chattels as yt pleased God to lend me in this transitorye worlde, make and ordeyne this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme folowing. First, I comend my Soule into the most holie handes of the Almightie and everlasting God, my only Maker, Redeemer, and Savyoure, moste humblie beseechinge hym of his infinite mercy and goodness to pardon all my synes, offences, and transgressions committed by me against his Divine majestie, assuring my selfe that through the only merritts of Jesus Christe that I am one of the nomber of the elect, and shall enherit the kingdome of heaven prepared for those which put their truste and confidence in hym; In which faithe I trust steadfastlie to contynewe all the dayes of my life in this present world.

And touching the disposicion of my bodye after my decease, I commend the

[1] He married Joan, only daughter and heir of John Sachevile of Bath, Esquire, sometime resident in Bristol. [2] Christian.

same to the earthe, whereof it was made, willing that the same may be decentlie buryed in the parishe *Churche of Sainte Stephens* in Bristoll, as neere the place where Johane (18–s.) (daughter and heir of John Sacheville of co. Somerset, Esq.), *my first Wyfe*, was buryed, as conveniently it maye be, by the discretion of my Executors.

And for the order and disposition of my landes within the Citie of Bristoll:

Firste, I give, devise, and bequeathe vnto Robert Havilland (18–g.) (of Hawkesbury, co. Gloster), the sonne of Mathewe Habyllande (19.) of the Citie of Bristoll Marchaunt, all my *three Tenements* and a Gardene, with the appurtenanees, situat, lying and beinge in *Hallyes Lane*, [Haulier's Lane] within the Cittie of *Bristoll*, to have and to hold the same tenements and gardeyn vnto hym the sayed *Robert* Havilland and to the heires of his bodie lawfullie begotten and to be begotten, uppon condicion that the sayed *Robert* Havilland and the heires of his bodie shall yerlie paye and deliuer, or cause to be paied and deliuered, vnto the procktors or churchwardens of the Parish *Churche* of *Sainte Stephens* aforesayed, and to their successors for euer, at or vppon the feaste daye of Easter yerelie, or within eighte dayes after the saied feaste daye yerelie, at the sayed Churche of Saint Stephens, one annuitie or yerelie rent of sixe shillings eighte pence of lawfulle money english towards the mayntenance and reparacion of the sayed Churche. And yf it shall happen that the saied *Robert* Havilland shall decease without such heire or yssue of his bodie, then I will that the saied tenements and gardeyne with thappurtenanees shall remayne to *William Havilland*, second *Son* of the said *Mathewe* Havilland, and to the heires of the bodie of the sayed *William* lawfullie to be begotten, vppon the aforesaid condition; and for defaulte suche yssue, the remainder of the sayed *three tenements* and *gardeyne* to be vnto John Habilland, (20.) *Sonne* of the sayed Mathewe Habilland, and to the heires of his bodye lawfullie begotten or to be begotten, vppon the like condition as aforesayed. And for default of such yssue, then the same three tenements with the gardeyn to remayne and be to the righte heires of me the sayed *Robert Ketchin* for euer, yealding and paying the sayed yearlie rent of six shillinges eighte pence to the proctors or churchwardens of the churche of Saint Stephens as aforesayd.

Item, I give, devise and bequeath vnto John Barker, *Mathewe Havilland*, Jn°. Rowborow, and *Abell* Kytchin, and to theire heires and assignes for euer, all my capitall messuage or Mansion howse, *wherein I now dwell*, situat in *Small Streete*, within the *Parishe* of *Sainte Warborough* in Bristoll, and allso all howses, edifices, roomes, vaults, sellors,[1] sollars,[2] courts, pavements, easements, commodities and hereditaments whatsoeuer, with thappurtenances to the same Capitall messuage or tenement belonging or in anywise apperteyninge, or with the same occupied, vsed or enjoyed, of speciall truste and to this onlie vse, intent and purpose, that they the sayed Jn°. Barker, *Mathewe Havillande*, Jn°. Rowborow, and *Abell* Kytchin, or the survivors or survivour of them, or the heires of the survivour of them, shall at any tyme hereafter, when they or any of them shall thincke most meete, bargaine and sell the inheritance of the sayed capitall messuage and tenement seituat in Small Street, within the sayed Citie of Bristoll, and other the premises thereunto belonging, vnto any person or persons for the greatest price and benefitt that they may have for the same, and that they the sayed Jn°. Barker, *Mathewe Havilland*, Jno. Rowborow, and *Abell* Kytchin, or the survivors or survivour of them, or the heyers of the survivour of them, after suche sale so made of the sayed capitall messuage or tenement, and other the premises in Small Street, shall dispose, ymploye, and converte the money which shalbe, or which shalbe had or receyued for the same capitall mesuage and tenement, and other the premises as aforesayd, to the best benefitt, reliefe and sustentacion of the poor people in sueh plaees, and in sueh manner and forme as to the said Jn°. Barker, *Mathewe*

[1] *Sellor*, a Storehouse. [2] *Sollar*, a room *au soleil*, or upper room.

Havilland, Jn°. Rowborow, and *Abell* Kytchin, or to the survivors or survivor of them, shall seem to be moste meete and expedient; Willing and requiring them to be most carefull for the perpetuall contynewance and due observation of suche orders as shall be devised and set downe by them or any of them for the good and benefitt of the poore, so as the sayed poore be not defrauded, nor my will and intente towardes them herein peruerted or abused.[1] My wille and meaning neverthelesse ys, that my Wife *Justyne* shall haue and inioye the said Capitall howse, with the vse of the furniture in the same duringe her natural life, so as she put in sufficient band and assurance to my sayed Executors to leave the same at the tyme of her decease in as good reparacions, plighte and condition as she receyved the same.

Item, I give to *William Havilland*, sonne of MATHEWE HAVILLAND, one hundred markes iu money, and *one of my best siluer bowles double guilte*, and all the residue of *my terme of yeres* which shalbe to come and unexpired in the *Rectorie* or Parsonage of *Clifton*, with the appurtenanees, in the Countie of Gloucester, after the decease of *Justine* my Wife.

Item, I giue and bequeath to the sayed **John Habilland**, (20.) Sonne of the sayed **Mathewe Habilland**, (19.) *one hundred markes* in money, and *one other* of *my best siluer bowles double guilt*. And allso I will that he the saied **Jno. Habilland** shall haue and euioye all those *two Grownde*s and *Houses* with the appurtenances called the *West* and *East Hayes*, scituate *within* the Countie of *Bristoll*, which I hould of the Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of the holie and vndivided Trinitie of Bristoll, for and during soe many yeares as shalbe to come and vnexpired of and in the same, from and ymmediately after the decease of *Justyne* my Wife.

Item, I give and bequeath to the saied *Robert* Havilland (20–G.) *one other* of *my best guilte bowles*, with the cover apperteyning to the whole neaste[2] thereof, and *fortie poundes* in money, and *my goulde Rynge wherein my Armes are graven*.

Item, I giue to my brother *Mathewe* Ketchin tenne poundes in money. Item, I give to my sister *Agnes*, yf she be livinge at the tyme of my deeease, one annuitie or yerelie rent of fiftie three shillings and fower pence, to be paide vnto her quartelie by my Executors by even portions during her naturall life. Item, I give to *Robert* Ketchin of *London*, Marchaunt, being the sonne of my brother *Richard* Ketchin, the somme of One hundred poundes in money. Item, I giue to my brother *Thomas* Ketchin forte shillinges Item, I give to my neiphewe *Thomas* Ketchin, y^e^ sonne of my brother *Mathewe* Ketchin, thirtie poundes. Item, I give to *Agnes* my neece, the daughter of *Mathewe* Ketchin, twentie poundes. Item, to my neece *Elizabeth* Freind, wife of John Freind of Bristoll, I give twentie poundes. Item, to my neece *Margaret* Ketchin, daughter of my brother *Mathewe* Ketchin, I give fortie poundes. Item, I give and bequeath to my neece *Elizabeth* Kitchen, the daughter of my brother *John* Ketchen deceased, thirtie poundes. Item, I giue to *Jane* Ketchen my neece, the other daughter of my sayed brother *John* Ketchin, twentie poundes, and my will and meaning ys, that my sayed neeces, to whom I haue given any legacey by this my Will, shall not marry without the consent and advice of my executors, or of some one of them. Item, I giue my neeee *Marrian* Nottingham, wife of *John* Nottingham of Bristoll, tenn poundes; and to *Robert* Nottingham, sonne of *John* Nottingham of Bristoll, and Marryan his wife, twentie poundes; and to William, theire younger sonne, teune poundes. Item, to my mayd Servunts, which shalbe dwelling with me at the time of my decease, fortie shillings apeece.

Item. I giue to the sayed *Abell* Kitchen my Bason and Ewer of siluer.[3]

[1] See the execution of this Bequest, p. 72, 1594. [2] *Nest*—A set of bowls, one fitting in the other. [3] Now in possession of Corporation of Bristol. See photograph. This Abell Kytchin, Esq., sole son of the Testator, held the manors of Wickwar and Bury-Doynton, co. Gloster, of the King *in capite* of the honour of Gloster. He mar. Elianor dau. of John Baker, Esq., of Redmarley, and had an only child Maria Esc. 17. C. I. Fosbrook's Hist. of Co. Gloster, Vol. ii. p. 90.

Item, I giue to my freind Hyerom Hane, Towne Clerke of Bristoll, tenne poundes in money.

Item, I give to the said John Barker, *Mathewe Havilland*, John Rowboro, and *Abell* Kitchen, *twentie poundes* apeece in money, and do hereby make, ordeyne, and *appoynte them* to be myne *Executors* of this my last Will and Testament.

The rest of all my goodes, chattells, and debtes to me owing whatsoeuer, and all my leases and tearmes of yeres vndevised, my debtes, legaceys, and funerall chardges being payed and discharged, I giue and bequeath to my sayed Executors, to be disposed, converted and ymployed to the best benefitt and reliefe of the poore people within *Bristoll* and the Towne of *Kendall*[1] *in* the Countie of *Westmorland*, and to other good and charitable vses, in such order, manner and forme as to my saied Executors, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the most parte of them, shall seeme most meete and convenient. And I request and appointe my good freinds Mr. William Hickes and Mr. John Barnes, Aldermen, to be my Ouerseers of this my last Will and Testament, vnto whome I giue eache of them fower yardes of blacke clothe, to make them gownes to weare at my funerall, desiring them to do what in them lyeth to see this my last Will and Testament performed in euery poynte, according to my trewe and playne meaninge.

In Witness whereof I have caused this my present last Will to be written, and have herevnto set my Seale and subscribed my name euen the day and yere aboue written.

Robt. Ritchen. (18–T.)

In the presents of vs, Hyerom Ham for witness.

Witnesses,—Jn°. Browne, William Hickes.

C

Will of Matthew Haviland of Bristol.

Proved 22nd May, 1620.

(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the name of God, Amen. The seconde day of March in the year of our Lord God, according to the computacion of the Churche of England, One thousand sixe hundred and nyneteen, I **Mathewe Hayplande**, (19.) of the Cittye of Bristoll, Merchante, and one of the Aldermen of the sayde Cittye, *beinge of the age of threescore and nyne yeares, or thereabouts*,[2] and of perfect memory, for the which I praise God, doe nowe make this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme followinge. Inprimis and before all things I bequeath my Soul into the hands of Almighty God my onelie Creator, trustinge in his mercie and in the meritts and death of his dearly beloved Sonne Jesus Christe, my only Lorde and Saviour, in whome I onely hope to haue remission and forgiueness of all my Sinnes, and everlastinge joyes in his

[1] The Testator's birth-place [2] Baptized 15 June, 1550; see p. 29—Buried 11 March, 1619; see p. 74.

heavenly kingdome, there to raigne with the blessed Trinity for ever. Even so be it Amen. And my bodye to be buried in Warborrowes Churchyard, even in the Grave in which my Wife JOYCE[1] was layd in, *and to be buryed without a Coffin, yf I may be.* And as concerninge my worldlye goods, lands, and estate, which God hath given and lent me, I dispose of them in manner and form following:—

First, I giue, devise, and bequeath unto my Grand Child MATHEWE HAVYLAND, (21–D.) Sonne of ROBERT HAVYLAND (20–G.) my Sonne, all the farme, messuages, housinge, buildings, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, lyinge in *Hawksbury*, in the County of Gloucester, which I bought and purchased of Mr. John Vizar and his Father, called **Hawksbury Barns**, or otherwise; and also all the houses, landes, meadowes and pastures which I bought and purchased of Mr. Walter Dennys, lyeing in Hawkesbury aforesaid, or elsewhere in the said County of Gloucester, in the conveyance of both which purchases my Sonne Robert is joyned with me, and to hold the said farme, houses, lands, and tenements vnto my sayde Grandchilde Mathewe Havylande, and to the heyres of his bodye lawfully begotten, or to be begotten, for ever; And for want of such yssue, vnto the right heyres of myself for ever.

Item, I give, devise, and bequeath vnto my Sonne **John Habyland** (20.) all my lands and tenements which I boughte or purchased of Mr John Wyke[2] and Roger Lortts, or eyther of them, lyinge in *Oldmyxon*, *Christon*, and *Brent*, in the *County of Somerset*, or elsewhere in the said Countye, To haue and to holde the same vnto the sayde **John Habyland**, and to the heyres of his bodye lawfully begotten for ever; And for want of such issue, then the same to remaine unto my Sonne *Mathewe*, and the heires of his body lawfully begotten, for ever. Also, I giue vnto my said Sonne **John** the some of *one hundred and thirty poundes* of lawfull money of England, to be payde unto him within fower yeares nexte after my decease. I meane over and besides the some of *five hundred and forty pounds*, which I have payed and vndertaken to pay for the *Fyne* of his house and land lyinge in **Stocklande**,[3] in the County of Somerset, vnto the Chamber of the Citty of Bristol. Also, I gyve vnto my sayde Sonne **John** *one hundred twenty and five ounces of plate*, which I think I have set downe in a schedule with my own hande Moreover I giue unto my Sonne **John** one payre of iron andirons with slice and tonges, with copper heads, and one *Rynge of golde of myne*. More, I give vnto him one fourth parte of all the residue of my householde stuffe and furniture, and of myne apparell vnbequeathed by this my Will, excepte my plate.

Item, I doe hereby devise, require, and appointe, that my Executor of this my last Will shall lay forthe and bestowe in land, lyvinge, or annuity, the summe of three hundred and fiftye poundes of lawful money of England, assoon and as conveniently as he may after my decease, to the vses and purposes heareafter mencioned, (that is to saye), That the ycarelie profitt thereof cominge or ariseing may be paide or imployed and be for the better mayntenance of my Sonne *Willyam* (20–M.) for and duringe the terme of his naturall lyfe, and afterwards to be and remayne vnto my Grandchild *Bartholomew Havyland*, Sonne of the sayde William Havyland, his heires, executor, and assignes dureinge all the residue of the estate or terme soe tobee purchased, And that in the mean tyme my Executor shall pay yearly vnto the sayd William my Sonne twentye pounds of lawfull money of England; and if the sayd Willyam dye before the same be bestowed, then my will is that myne Executor shall pay the like some of twenty pounds yearely vnto the said Bartholomew Havyland, vntill the said some of three hundred and fiftye pounds be ymployed and bestowed as afore-

[1] His second wife. For marriage to, and death of, his first wife *Mary dau. of Robert Kytchin, Esq.*, see Parish Register, p. 74. [2] Stockland-Bristol. [3] At the dissolution of the Monastery of St. Augustans, Bristol, this manor of Stockland-Gaunts was purchased by the Corporation, and was repurchased of them for his son John by the Testator.

sayde for the said Bartholomewe, hopeing my said Executor will be careful hearein, and vse a good conscience towards the sayde William my Sone and Bartholomewe my Grandchilde Item, I do further giue and bequeath vnto my sayde Sonne William one featherbedd and bolster, one flock bed and boulster with coverlet, blankets, and sheets, and all other necessaryes, to furnish the same in reasonable sorte, with one sute of myne apparell as shalbe fitt for him to weare, and allso three dozen of course table napkins, one dozen of flaxen napkins, fower table clothes, eight towells, foure payre of sheets, two pillowes, one payre of pillow beers,[1] two crocks, one panne, thirty pieces of pewter three candlesticks, and some other necessaryes for house and kitchen, *and thirty ounces of plate.* Alsoe I giue vnto the saide Bartholomewe Havyland, my Grandchilde, the some of fifty pounds in money to be paide vnto him within five yeares after my decease, to make him a stocke to begin the world withall.

Item, I giue, devise, and bequeath vnto my Sonne *Mathewe Havylande*,[2] (20–M.) all my eighte parte of the Prisage on wynes[3] cominge to the porte or Creeke of Bristoll, and my right and title to the saide Prysage duringe the lease or leases thereof, graunted vpon condicion that my said Sonne Mathewe shall paye yearely vnto Tacie[4] my Wife, duringe her life, the some of fiftye pounds of lawfull money of Englande, accordinge to a bonde given and sealed by me hearetofore, and to discharge or keep harmless my heyres and Executor from the saide bande, otherwise the said Prisall shall be vnto them for their discharge from the saide bonde. Also I giue, bequeath, and devise vnto my saide Sonne *Mathewe* my house and tenement lyinge in Small Street, in the Citty of Bristoll, wherein Mr Thomas Colston[5] nowe dwelleth, To have and to houlde the same vnto my sayde Sonne *Mathewe* and the heires of his bodye lawfullye to be begotten for ever; and for want of such yssue, I will and appoint that the same shall remayne vnto my Sonne John and all the heyres of his bodye lawfully begotten for ever. Moreouer I give and bequeath vnto my Sonne *Mathewe five hundred poundes* of lawfull money of Englande, to be payde him within five yeares after my decease, (that is to say) one hundred pounds yearely and every yeare till it be payde. More, I giue vnto my Sonne *Mathewe one other fourth parte of all my plate*, household stuff and furniture and apparell vnbequeathed by this my Will.

Item, I giue and bequeath vnto my Sonne Roberte Haviland's (20–G.) Children, (that is to saye) Mathewe,[6] *Mary*, *Florence*, *Jane*, and *Elizabeth*, fyftye pounds apeece, to be payde vnto them when they shall attayne vnto the seuerall ages of twenty yeares.

Item, I giue vnto my Daughter *Anne Lortt's* (20–N.) Children, (that is to say) *Sampson* and *Joyce*, the some of fower score pounds apeece, to be likewise payde vnto them as they shall accomplishe and attayne vnto the ages of twenty yeares; and if either of them die before they attayne the said age of twenty yeares, then the porcion of him or her soe dyinge shall remayne vnto the survivor of them. Moreover, I giue vnto the said *Sampson* and *Joyce* the some of *thirtye pounds* apeece, to be paid vnto them out of a debte or bond, dated the eleaventh day of October, which was in Anno Domini One thousand sixe hundred and fourteene, wherein *Sampson Lortt*, their Father, standeth bounden vnto Thomas Holmes, of the Cittye of Bristoll, Salter, in the some of one hundred poundes for payment of threescore and two pounds and tenne shillings vpon return of a Shippe called the *Rose Lion* of Bristoll, as by the sayde bond appeareth more at large, which moneys was long sitz'nt due and it is to be payde vnto me, as by a Letter of Attorney irrevocable, made by the sayde Thomas

[1] Pillow-covers. [2] See his Will, p. 74. [3] Prisage, an ancient duty due the King, of two casks of wine out of every cargo, composed of twenty-one or more casks. [4] His fourth wife. [5] This house was afterwards sold by John Haviland, Esquire, of Charlinch-Hall, to the Colston family, and in it Colston the philanthropist was born. [6] See his Will, p. 77.

Holmes vnto mee, more fully apeareth, the same being for moneys which was owinge by the sayde Thomas Holmes vnto me.

Item, I give and bequeath vnto my Daughter *Mary Holworthie's* (20–P.) Children, (that is to saye,) To *Mothewe, Marie, Richarde, Anne,* and *John,* one hundred nobles of lawfull money of Englande apeece, to be paide vnto them as they shall accomplish the full age of twenty yeares, or days of marriage, the which shall first happen; And if any of them dye before she, his, or their porcion be due, then the same to remayne vnto the survivor of them; And I will that my Executor alone be bounde for the payment thereof.

Item, I give and bequeath vnto my Sonne in law Mr. *Richarde Holworthie* (20–Q.) the like some of one hundred nobles, to be payde vnto him within one yeare after my decease, praying him to be one of the Overseers of this my last Will, that the same may be honestlye and faithfullie performed according to my true meaninge.

Item, I will and bequeath vnto my Sister *Elionora Helye* (20–N.) [Hiley] five poundes in money and a gowne.

Item, I give vnto Mr. Farmer, Minister of Warbarrowes Parish, five pounds in money to make him a gowne. Item, I giue unto Mr. William Yeaman, Preacher, five pounds in money to make him a gowne, soe as will preach at my funerall, and his texte to be on the twelfth Chapter of Ecclesiastes and seaventh vearse,[1] in the Church of Saint Warborrowes.

Item, I doe giue vnto twelue honest poore men and of good report, to each of them a gowne of Bristoll russett cloth, and twelue pence a peece in money for their dinners. But if such Bristoll cloth cannot be had, then to give thirtye poor men frize gownes.

Item, I doe appointe that my Sonne Roberte Havyland and his heyres shall paye yearlye for ever, out of my lands called the Grange,[2] in or by *Kingeswood,* in the *Countye of Wiltes,* the some of fower poundes of lawful money of Englande, vnto the Mayor and Comynalty of the Cittye of Bristoll, to thend and purpose that in the Comon Goale of the said Cittye, called Newgate, may be preached yearly for ever twelue sermons, and that they pay the sayde fower powndes vnto the sayde Preachers, viz., for every Sermon there sixe shillings eight pence in money. The preacher to be chosen by the cheife of Saint Warborrowes Parishe, with consent of my Children and kindred of bloud in the same Citty. And I doe further appointe and authorize that if the saide fower pounds be not paide quarterlye, or within thirty dayes after every quarter, that then the Maior and Cominalty, or their Assigne or Assignes, shall into the said landes enter and distraine for the said fower pounds, and the arrerages thereof, and the same distresse and distresses to retayne and keepe vntill the same be payde. And I will and appoynte that the same Roberte and his heyres settle and confirme the same by such wayes and meanes as the Maior and Comynaltye aforesaide shall devise and require.

Item, I give vnto Charles, the Clark of Saint Warborrowes Church, twenty shillings.

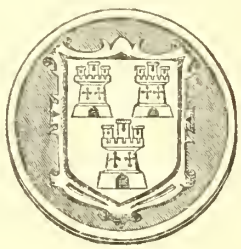
Item, whereas of the Farme Grange and landes lyinge in Kingswood aforesayde, which I boughte of Mr. Richarde Webb and Mr. Jeffery Bower, and of certaine grownde nowe belonginge and vsed with the same, called Volls, Knightshill, and Elberowehill, there was a Lease made to Henry Pett and John Groome for fower score and nyneteen yeares, which began at the feaste of the birth of our Lord God

[1] "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." Holworthy's Will is dated 10th October 1643, and proved at *Oxford* (where the Court then was in consequence of the Rebellion) 20th November 1643, on the oath of Maria, his relict and Executrix. Holworthy was a Round-head. (See *Garrard's Life of Colston.*) He had two wives, both of the name of Mary. [2] The Grange was the Abbot's House of Kingswood Abbey.

One thousand sixe hundred and fourteene. And whereas of the howse and lands bought of Mr. Dennys, there was likewise a lease made by William Butler,[1] Esquire, vnto Arthur Vizar, dated the two and twentyeth day of November, in the sixteenth yeare of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, for fowerseore and nyneteene yeares, which lease afterwards eame vnto Mrs. Ellen Dennys, which leases I also bought in; and to keep the same from being drowned, I cause the same to be assigned over in trust vnto my kinsman and allyanee in blood, Mr. William Pitt,[2] Marchante, whome I request and hope will assigne over the same vnto my Sonne Roberte, my heire, or to such whome he will appointe. But my will and meaninge is, that the leases and interests thereof shall remayne in my kinsman's handes and powers vntil my debts and legacies be payd, or good order or security given for the performance thereof, accordinge to my meaninge, to thend that they may see the same performed out of the said leases, yf my Executor should become negligent therein, as I hope he will not.

Also, my meaninge and will is, that myne Executor shall deliver vnto my Sonnes John and *Mathewe* the several evidences and writings of the messuages, landes, and tenements to them severally devised.

All the residue of my goodes, chattells, lands, and tenements whatsoever, unbequeathed or undevised, I give and bequeath vnto my heyre *Roberte Havilande*, whom I do heareby make and appoynte my full and sole *Executor* of this my last Will and Testament, renouncing hearby all former Wills. And I do request my kinsmen William Pitt, Marchaunte, and Edward Batten, Gentleman, to be Overseers of this my last Will, to see the same performed accordinglie, To whom I giue vnto euery of them for their paynes five poundes apeece in money. In Witnesse whereof I Mathewe Havilande haue hearevnto put my hand and seale the day and yeare first aboue written.



Mathewe Habilande.[3] (19.)

Witnesses: — Edw[d]. Batten. Humphrie Browne. John Barker.

D.

Extracted from Barret's, Evans', and Pryce's Histories of the City of Bristol, and William of Wyrcestre's Itinerary.

"In Small Street are the remains of Mansions once the abodes of Bristol's merchant prinees the Cannings, Kytchins, Colstons, Havilands, and Holworthys. Here kings and prinees have been the honoured guests of men who were the Crosbys and Greshams of the seeond eommereial eity of England. In one of these mansions still remains a Hall, (worthy of John Halle,) in whieh, on the 15th of April, 1587,

[1] Hawkesbury Manor belonged from before the Conquest to Pershore Monastery, Worcestershire, and at the dissolution was granted to *John Butler*, Esq. (Fosbrook.) [2] This William Pitt was his cousin, being the grandson of (17-M.) See p. 30. P. 73.—Pedigree of Pitt, Coll. of Arms and Hutch. Hist. Dors.; and Pedigree, p. 83. [3] The *original* of this Will, on parchment, is at Doct. Com., but in bad condition; and the seal, which has been *pendant*, is wanting.

Robert Kytchin (18–T.) entertained the Earls of Leicester and Warwick. In Haviland's (19.) house is a costly room of the time of Henry the VIIth. And lower down the street stands the mansion of Holworthy, (20–D.) his son in law, (20–Q.) where kings Charles II. and James II. were his guests."

"The shed or penthouse called the Tolzey extended the whole length of the north side of All Saints' Church (in Corn Street) against which it was raised. At the west end it joined the house of the Kalendaries, at the base of which was All Halow conduit. The Tolzey, some time called the Counter, was the place where our merchant ancestors met for business, and between its columns stood the four pillars of brass (now in front of the Exchange); and on these bronze posts the merchants used to pay for their purchases; hence, I believe, originated the phrase, 'pay down upon the nail,' that is, *cash*, upon either of these pillars, which were then called *nails*." —(*Price.*)

"On St. Nicholas' eve they went to St. Nicholas' Church to hear even song, and on St. Nicholas' day to make their offerings and hear mass, to hear the Bishop's sermon and receive his blessing. Then, after dinner, the Corporation assembled at the Tolzey, and while they waited the coming of the Bishop, they amused themselves by playing at dice on the bronze tables or posts. It was the business of the Town Clerk to find them dice, and he received for every raffle one penny. On the arrival of the Bishop his choir sang there, and the Bishop gave his blessing. And he and the whole of his Chapel were entertained with bread and wine; and afterward the Corporation went again to St. Nicholas to the Bishop's even-song."

"One of the bronze posts, or tables, just mentioned bears the following inscription, on top of the table round the edge:—

'This post is the gift of Master Robert Kytchin, (18–T.) merchant,
Some time Maior and Alderman of this City, who dec. 5 Septemb. 1594.
Commemoraverunt incommemorabiliora.
Prætermiserunt commemorabilia.

Nemo sibi nascitur.[1]

Hilarem datorem diligit Deus.'[2]

On the garter round the top of the post,—

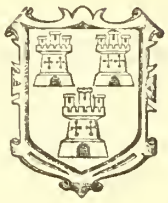
'His executors were fower of his servants, John Barker, Matthew Haviland,(19.)
Abell Kytchin, Aldermen of this City, and John Roborow, Sherif, 1630.'

"It was usual for the Mayor and Sheriff to be at the Tolzey every day at eight o'clock, and sit till eleven, and (Saturdays excepted) from two till five in the afternoon, to hear complaints between parties."

"1588. April 20, four of Her Majesty's men-of-wars, viz., the Great Unicorn, the Minion, the Handmaide, and the Ayde, sailed from Bristol, well furnished with men and ammunition, to meet the rest of the fleet at Plymouth. All the canvas brought to St. James's fair, and deposited in the Back-Hall for sale, was bought to make tents for the Camp at Tilbury."

"Nov. 24, a general thanksgiving was celebrated in Bristol, for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The Mayor, Robert Kytchin, (18–T.) and incorporated companies, attended the Cathedral to hear a Sermon; when the Magistrates received the Holy Communion; and, upon their return home, they, with other well-disposed people, gave money to the poor."—(*Evans.*)

[1] *Vulgate*—Romans xiv. 7. [2] 2nd Epis. Paul to Corin. ix. 7.



A

MONUMENT

OF

GODS most gracious preservation of *England* from *Spanish* Invasion, *Aug.* 2. 1588. and *Popish* Treason, *Novem.* 5. 1605.

To my Posterity.

Gods ancient Church two solemn feasts did keep,
On two set days, by his own Word directed,
[a] When *Pharao's* Hoste was drowned in the deep,
[b] And when proud *Haman's* treason were detected.

Two works of equall grace, but greater wonder,
The Lord hath done for us, past all mans reason;
When *Papists* did attempt to bring us under
[c] By *Spains* huge Army and[d] damn'd *Percie's* treason.

I, and my house these[e] great things will remember,
And in remembrance sanctific two days,
In *August* one, the other in *November;*
[f] Both made by GOD for us to give him praise.

a Exod. 12. 2, 3.
b Esth. 9. 17.
c Aug. 2. 1588.
d Novem. 5. 1605.
e 1 Sam. 12. 14. Luk. 1. 49.
f Psal. 118. 24. Psal. 78. 4, 6, 7.

Dear children, charge your children after you
Still to observe these Feasts as I do now.

Matthew Haviland.[1]

"1585. The Earl of Pembroke was made Lord Lieutenant of the trained soldiers in Bristol, Somerset and Wilts. March 7 the Earl came from Wells to take a general muster, and while here, he *presumed* to take the upper hand of the Mayor. The Queen being informed of this, sent for the Earl, chid him severely, and committed him to the Tower till he paid a fine for the offence."

"1587. April 15, the Earl of Leicester and Warwick came from Bath, and lay at **Master Robert Ryschin's** (18–T.) mansion in Small-street. And upon Easter-day, after dinner, the Earl of Leicester, with the Mayor and Councell, gathered together in the Councell-House about some secret matters, and the next day they departed."

"1594. Sept. 5 died **Master Robert Ryschin** (18–T.), who was Sheriff of Bristol in 1572, Mayor in 1588, and Alderman until his death. His portrait is in the Council-House;[2] age at his decease, 63 years.—(Evans, p. 336. No. 8.) He left a massive silver Salver and Ewer to the Corporation, which was stolen during the Bristol Riots in 1831, but recovered. He was a great benefactor to this city. Besides sums left for the poor of each parish in Bristol for ever, and four hundred pounds to the city, to assist young men in commencing business, he left money to the poor of his native town, Kendall, in Westmoreland, and to the city of Bath, the birth-place of his wife

[1] The original of this "Broadside" is in the possession of the Rev[d]. John Haviland, of Ditton Hall. See reference to it in letter of John of Plymouth, p. 82.

[2] See Photograph.

(18-T.) On a beam over the entrance to the New Market in Broad-street is this inscription:—

THIS BUILDING IS AT THE CHARGE OF ROBERT KYTCHIN, LATE ALDERMAN OF BRISTOL, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR';

1598.

which means that the building was erected by his Executors, and the rents are devoted to the relief of the poor for ever."

"1607. Tuesday, Jan. 20, at high water there arose so great a flood that it was many feet deep in all the streets. The flood lasted two or three days, and many people who had taken refuge in the trees could not come down; when the Mayor, **Master Haviland**, (19.) hearing of their distress, sent boats for them that they might not perish of cold and hunger. This year a census was taken, and there were found of all sorts resident in Bristol 10,549. Nov. 20, commenced a severe frost which lasted till the 8th of February 1608, the Severn and the Wye were so hard frozen that people made fires and roasted beeves on the ice."

"1619. March 11, was buried at St. Werburgh Church **Master Matthew Haviland**, (19.) Sheriff in 1594, Mayor in 1607, Alderman until his death, Master of the Society of Merchants in 1616. His Mansion-house still stands in Small-street, and his monument is to be seen in St Werburgh's Church."—(*Thomas Garrard, Chamberlain of Bristol.*)

"1608. John Bowchier, Mayor. The widow of this gentleman, Mistress Kytchen Sacheville[1] (Searchfield), gave the Corporation a covered Cup and Skinker, silver double gilt, weight sixty ounces; and a Basin and Ewer of silver, double gilt, weight eighty-six ounces and a half."—(Evans, p. 165.)

"1619. Rowland Searchfield[2] succeeded as Bishop of Bristol. He was educated in London; was a Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow; also Proctor of the University, Vicar of Emley in Northamptonshire, Rector of Bowthorp in Gloucestershire, and Bishop of Bristol from 1619 till his death in 1622."—(Wood's Ath. Oxon. II. col. 861). "His monument, against the north of the choir of the Cathedral, bears his arms, viz., *Azure*, three Crossbows bent, and each charged with five Arrows *or*, a Chief of the *second*, impaling the arms of the See Underneath this inscription—'In remembrance of Rowland Searchfield, S T P, Bishop of this See, who departed this life October the 11th, A.D. 1622.'"

"In the Church of St. Mark's, called the 'Mayor's Chapel,' there is a brass in the floor in front of the Altar-rail inscribed, 'Within this place and Nere unto resteth the bodys of William Searchfeild and Anne Searchfeild, sonne and daughter of Rowland Searchfeild,[2] of this City, marchaunt. Obyt W. S. March 1647—Obyt A. S. September 1666.' Arms, *Azure*, three Crossbows bent and each charged with five Arrows *or*, a Chief of the *second*."

"1613. Friday, 4 June, the Queen (Anne of Denmark) came from Bath to Bristol, the Earl of Worcester and the Mayor Abell Kytchin[3] being in the court with Her Grace, with all the Magistrates and Council-men in their scarlet robes. At Lawford's Gate Master Kytchin presented Her Majesty with a richly-embroidered

[1] She was his third wife, "Mistress Kytchin, daughter of John Sachvile, Gentleman, of Bristol."—Visitation of Somerset, 1623. f. 96. [2] Both Rowlands, the Merchant and the Bishop, from the similarity of their arms, were of the family of Sacheville, though the name had become corrupted to Searchfield. The merchant was a Royalist during the Rebellion, and subscribed liberally for the King's cause. (*Garrard's Life of Colston.*) [3] Only son of Mayor Robert (18-T). By his Will, executed in 1639, he devised that this *Ring*, valued at £60 in those days, should not go out of the family. See Note, p. 65.

purse of gold In the evening, Her Majesty the Queen presented the Maire with a faire *ring of gould set with diamonds*, as a remembrance. On Tuesday, about two o'clock, the Mayor and Council attended Her Majesty to Lawford's Gate, where the Mayor, on his knees, took leave of Her Majesty, who thanked him, saying that 'she never knew she was a Queene till she came to Bristol.' "

"1643. Richard Holworthy died. (20–Q.) He was a native of Bridgewater. Sheriff in 1621; Mayor in 1635; Alderman in 1636. He married Maria, (20–P.) daughter of **Master Matthew Haviland**, whose legacy of £4 per annum for sermons to be preached to the prisoners in Newgate Holworthie increased to £5. His Mansion-house is in Small-street, where, on the 2nd of August 1643, he entertained Prince Charles and the Duke of York, afterwards King Charles II. and James II." (Garrard.)

"Ecclesia Sanctae Werburgae continet in latitudine 19 virgas vel 34 gressus.

"**Darby.** Arms, *Argent*, a Cheveron engrailed between three Garbs *sable*

"*Walter Darby* (m. Joan), of the parish of St. Werburg Will dated 1385. Mayor 1367. (Left issue.)

"*Walter Darby* (m. Christina) founder of St. Werburgh's Church. (Left issue.)

"*William*, *John*, Joan, Alice, ux. W. Warminster, Isabel, ux. John Barstable"

(*Extracted from the Itinerary of William of Wyrcestre.*)

Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, extracted from the Parish Registers of St. Stephen's and St. Werburgh's, Bristol.

"Marriages in Anñ 1574.

"**Master Mathew Haviland** (19.) and **Mary Kytchin** (19–R.) were maried the 9th of May, 1575."

"I certify the above to be a true Extract from the Registry of Marriages belonging to the Parish of St. Stephen's in the City of Bristol.

"June 28th, 1850." "CHAS. BUCK, Rector."

Burials at St. Stephen's.

"1583. November y^e^ 20, **Mary**,[1] (19–R.) y^e^ wife of **Master Mathew Haviland** (19.) was buryed."

In the Registry of Baptisms at St. Werburgh's.

"1577. February 11th, *Robert*, the son of Master *Mathew Haviland*, was baptized.

"1579. August 20th, **John**, (20.) the sonne of **Master Mathew Haviland** (19.) and **Mary** (17–R.) his wife, was baptized."

Marriages at St. Werburgh's.

"1607. August 30th, Master Richard Holworthie (20–Q.) and Mary (20–P.) Haviland were maried."

Burials in St. Werburgh's.

"1607. October 28th, JOYCE, Wife of Master *Mathew Haviland*, (19.) Mayor."

"1616. January 9th, MARY, the wife of Master Alderman *Haviland*."

"1619. March 11th, **Master Mathew Haviland**, (19.) Alderman of this City."

"1648. July 19th, ROBERT HAVILAND,[2] (20–G.) Esquire, of Christ Church Parish."

"I certify the above to be true Extracts from the Registry of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials belonging to the Parish of St. Werburgh's, in the City of Bristol.

"Bristol, June 13th, 1848." "J. HALL, B.D., Rector."

[1] This is Mary Kytchin. [2] This is Robert of Hawkesbury, co. Gloster.

De Havillands.

Extracted from the

WILL OF MATTHEW HAVILAND, OF BRISTOL.

Proved 29th April 1624.

(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the name of God, Amen. The Sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord God One thousand six hundred twenty and three, I MATTHEW HAVILAND (20–M.) of the City of Bristol, &c. &c. . . . Item, I give and bequeath to Mr. John Farman, minister of God's word in the Parish of St. Warbury in Bristol, the sum of Five pounds current money of England. Item, I give and bequeath unto my niece Joyce Lorte, the daughter of Mr. Sampson Lorte, (20–O.) late of the City of Bristol, merchant, the sum of *One hundred pounds* of lawful money of England, to be paid unto her or put forth for her account within six months next after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath unto the said Joyce Lorte all that my estate in and to all that Messuage or Tenement with the appurtenances, wherein Charles Hamon lately dwelled, situate neare the rear dore neere St. Nicholas Church in Bristol. Item, I give and bequeath unto her the said Joyce the sum of Ten pounds, which Richard Flownes is to pay to me at the day of his marriage. . . . . Item, I give and bequeath unto the said Joyce Lorte and my niece Maria Holworthy, one of the daughters of Mr. Richard Holworthy, merchant, all my householde stuff, moveables, and implements of Household whatsoever, which I have now remaining or being in the new dwelling house of the said Richard Holworthy, as appeareth by a particular Inventory thereof, the same to be equally divided and shared between them the said Joyce and Mary in moyties parts and for life.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my nephew MATHEW HAVILAND, (21–D.) son of my brother Robert Haviland, all my household stuff, books, and implements whatsoever, which I have now remaining and being in the now dwelling house of my said brother ROBERT HAVILAND, (20–G.) *at Hawkesbury, in the County of Glouecester,* as appeareth by an inventory thereof. Item, I give and bequeath unto my kinsman Peter Hilye, of Bristol (son of 19-N.), whettawer, the sum of Five pound in money. . . . . And I do also appoint my said Executor to pay unto John Vizar of Owlepenn, in the County of Gloucester, Gent., the sum of twenty nobles, in lieu of so much which I am to pay him at my decease, provided always and upon condition that the said John Vizard do seal and deliver to my said executor in due form of law a good and sufficient generall release.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my loving Brother in Law Mr. Richard Holworthy, (20–Q.) of the City of Bristol, merchant, the sum of twenty pounds lawful money of England, in token of my hearty love and affection which I have unto him. And whereas my dear father **Matthew Haviland**, (19.) late of the City of Bristol, Alderman, deceased, by his last will and testament did give and bequeath unto me the sum of Five hundred pounds, and appointed that I should yearly pay unto Mrs. THASIA Haviland his dear wife the sum of fifty pounds per annum during her natural life, And whereas for her better security of payment of the said annuity I do deposit and loan in the hands of the said Richard Holworthy the sum of Four hundred pounds, and do hereby authorize and appoint my said brother Robert Haviland to pay unto the said Richard Holworthy the sum of One hundred pounds more to make by the sum of Five hundred pounds, in regard that my said Brother oweth unto me a more sum. Therefore I do hereby ordain, will and appoint that the said Richard Holworthy shall detain and keep in his possession the said sum of Five Hundred pounds during the term of the natural life of her the said Thasia Haviland; And in consideration of the forbearance and benefit thereof shall yearly pay unto her the said Thasia, during her natural life, the sum of fifty pounds per annum. And after the decease of her the said Thasia Haviland, then I do ordain and appoint that the said Richard

Holworthy shall distribute and dispose the said sum of five hundred pounds in manner and form following, (that is to say) to Matthew Holworthy, Mary Holworthy, Anne Holworthy, Richard Holworthy, and John Holworthy, children of the said Richard Holworthy and Mary (20–P.) his *late wife*, my *sister deceased*, the sum of two hundred pound of lawful money of England, to be equally divided amongst them, (viz.) to each of them the sum of forty pounds a piece. Item, I give and bequeath to Prudence Holworthy and Thomas Holworthy, two other of the children of the said Richard Holworthy, the sum of twenty pound of lawful money of England, to be equally divided between them, (viz.) to either of them the sum of ten pound. Item, I give and bequeath unto each of the children of my said Brother Robert Haviland, namely, Matthew Haviland, (21–D.) *Martha* Haviland, *Florence* Haviland, *Jane* Haviland, and *Elizabeth* Haviland, the sums of forty pounds a piece of lawful English money. All which I do appoint to be paid within convenient time next after the decease of the said Thasia Haviland. . . .

The rest of all my goods, chattels, and estate whatsoever unbequeathed, my debts and legacies paid, I wholly give unto my said loving Brother in Law Mr. Richard Holworthy, And I do constitute, make, and ordain the said Richard Holworthy my sole and only Executor. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

By me Matthew Haviland[1] (20–M.)

E.

The Habilands of Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire, extinct in 1671.

Extracted from the Trial of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Rosewell for High Treason, to which is prefixed an Account of his Life and Death. Published by Samuel Rosewell, A.M. London, 1718.

P. 5. To London he came, June 12, 1645, (two days before the famous battle of Naseby,) and was placed in the family of Mr. Thomas Ashley, in *Trinity Parish*. Here Providence cast him under the Ministry of that excellent and laborious Minister Mr. Matthew Haviland (21–D.); a man mighty in Prayer, and a very serious, eloquent, and affectionate Preacher; who was afterwards ejected from this Parish. Under *his* Ministry, it pleased God to give him some sense of his lost estate and condition by Nature; and of the remedy by grace; when he was about sixteen years of age. "So "that," says he, "if ever the Lord wrought that new life in me (whilst I humbly "trust he has), I may call that Worthy Man, under God (as Cyprian does Caecilius "*Novae Vitae Parentem.* He begot me thro' the Gospel." And after having mention'd this, he adds: "I shall never forget the Instructions he gave me afterwards, "when I was going to the University [Oxon] Amongst others, that whatever books "I read, I should be sure to read and study the Bible well (*that Book.*) The reason "he gave me, was because he observed many young Preachers when they came from "the University, shew'd sometimes a great deal of learning in their Sermons, but "little Scripture apply'd to it; which *he* did not like. 'God make me a Scriptural "Preacher! adds he.'"

[1] The *original* of this Will is at Docs. Com., being on two sheets of paper sealed with the Signet of Arms of the testator, the whole in good preservation.

De Havillands.

Extracted from the

WILL OF MATTHEW HAVILAND, ESQUIRE, of HAWKESBURY BARNS, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Proved 4th February 1671.

(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the name of God, Amen. I MATTHEW HAVILAND of Hawksbury Barns in the County of Gloucester, Clerke, being in healthe and of perfecte understanding through the good hand of God, doe make this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following: First, I committ my spiritt into the hands of God my everlasting Father, in hopefull expectacion of eternall life through Jesus Christ my Saviour, disclayming the least confidence in my owne righteousness, and makeing and abhorring to myselfe much more to God, who is of purer eyes then to behold iniquity without punishing of it. And as to my worldly estate and goods, I dispose of as followeth:—Imprimis, Whereas by a certain Instrument or Conveyance dated the Thirtieth of Aprill One thousand six hundred sixty and three, in the Sixteenth yeare of the now King, Betweene me the said Matthew Haviland, Constance my wife, and Fulke Wormelayton of Wapping, in the County of Middlesex, on the one parte, and Lewis Roberts, of the Citty of Gloucester, Gent., Benjamin Albin, Cittizen of London, and Samuel Baylye, Citizen of London, on the other parte, as Trustees for sundry uses therein expressed; And also for such other uses, intents and purposes, That I the said Mathew should in and by my last Will and Testament, or any other writeing under my hand and seale, nominate, direct and appoint my Estate in certayne closes or pasture grounds, called One hundred Acres, situate in or near Bridgwater, in the County of Somersett, my Will is that the said Trustees, the said Lewis, Beniamyn and Samuell, doe after the decease of my said Wife permitt and suffer my sister Mary Davyes, of London, Widow, to receave and take the cleare issues and profitts of the said closes and pasture grounds To her proper use and benefitt for the space of two yeares next after the death of my said Wife, if she the said Mary Davyes does happen to be living at the decease of my said Wife; And my further Will is that my said Trustees doe forthwith after the expiracion of the said two yeares, or the death of the said Mary Davyes within the said two yeares, or the death of my said Wife, happening to survive the said Mary Davyes, which shall first happen to be or fall out, sell or dispose of the said Estate, and divide the clear provennues made on the sale thereof amongst the severall and respective children of my *foure sisters*, That is to say, of the said *Mary* Davyes,[1] *Florence*, late Wife of Robert Culme,[2] of Bristoll, Gent., *Jane*, late Wife of William Torry,[3] Gent., of New Ingland, and *Elizabeth*, (21–F.) late Wife of George Offield,[4] late of Bristoll aforesaid, Gent., by even and equall porcions, which children shall be living at the tyme that the said Estate is appointed to be sold as aforesaid by this my last Will and Testament, charging them That they live together in unitie and amitie, which I heartily pray for on their behalfe, That they may thereby honor God and creditt their relacions both living and dead.

Item, Whereas I stand obliged to the said Lewis, Beniamyn and Samuell, as trustees for my said Wife in a certayn penall bond or obligation of Three hundred pounds, with condicions thereunto subscribed, That my said Wife during her life should use and enjoy all the goods and household stuffe which were sometimes the goods and household stuffe of my late deare *Father* ROBERT HAVILAND, OF HAWKESBURY, (20–G.) in the County of Gloucester, ESQUIRE: My Will is, and I give and bequeath the

[1] Arms of DAVYS, of Bristol—*Gules*, a Cheveron *ermine*, in chief two Mounds *or*; in base a Talbot, passant of the last. [2] Arms of CULME, of Devonshire—*Azure*, a Cheveron *ermine*, between three Pelicans vulning themselves *or*. [3] Arms of TORRY—*Sable*, a Tower *or*, within a Bordure *vaire*. [4] Arms of OFFIELD, of Bristol—*Argent* a Cross *gules*.

said goods and household stuffe unto Elizabeth, Hannah and Sara Davyes, daughters of my said sister Davyes, and Elizabeth Culme, daughter of my said sister Culme, To be equally divided and distributed amongst them my said five nieces by the said trustees or one of them, by even and equall porcions, within One month next after the decease of my said Wife. Item, I give to my loving Wife, Mr. Perkins his three volumes.

Item, I give to my said sister Davyes (21–F.) Twenty pounds, to my cousin Thomas Offield Tenne pounds, to my cousin Elizabeth Culme Tenne pounds, each legacy to be paid to them by my executor hereafter named, within three yeares after my deccase, if my said Wife happen to live soe long

Item, I give unto my said sister Davyes my *Seale ring*,[1] and to her daughter the said Elizabeth Davyes my *Silver Bowle with the motto about it.*

Item, I doe give unto my said cousin Elizabeth Culme my Silver Watch, and to my said cousin Thomas Offield my *embroidered beard brush.*

Item, I give to my brother in law Mr. Samuell SPRINT[2] all those bookes that I lent him, and to my cousin Richard Sprint all those bookes that I have lent to him.

Item, I give to my cousin the said Hanna Davyes Doctor Robert's Key of the Bible and his booke on the Covenant of Grace, To my cousin the said Sarah Davyes Mr. Watson's works, and the Sermons preached att the morninge exercise at Cripplegate.

Item, I give to my said Cousin Thomas Offield the History of Trent, the Turkish History, and Eusebius his Ecclesiasticall History, with Weemes his three volumes.

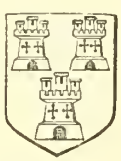
Item, I give all the rest of my bookes, my wearing apparell, and my deske in my studye covered with green cloth to my cousin John Culme, sonne of my said sister Culme.

Item, I doe give and bequeath unto my brother in law the said Roberte Culme, to my loving *Aunt*, Mrs. ELIZABETH GUISE,[3] and her daughters my *cousins* Anne and Elizabeth, and my sister in law Mrs. Sarah Andrewes, Widow, and to my sister in law Mrs Anne Sprint, Twenty shillings a peece, to buy each of them *a ring.*

Item, I give and bequeath to the said Trustees the said Lewis Roberte, Beniamyn Albin and Samuell Bayly, and also to my loving friend Mr. Edward Wheeler, Forty shillings a peece, to buy each of them a ring.

Lastly, I give and bequeath the rest of my goods and chattels not herein disposed of, my debts, legacies and funerall expenses being discharged, to my said loving wife (not doubting but shee will have respect unto my relacions as well as her owne for my sake). And I make the said Constance my Wife my sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. And I desire the said Lewis Roberte, Beniamyn Albin, Samuell Bayly and Edward Wheeler to be Overseers of the same. In Witness of this my last Will and Testament I hereunto put my hande and seale the Sixth day of Aprill in the Yeare of Our Lord God, according to the computation of the Church of England, One thousand six hundred sixty and seaven, And in the Nyneteenth yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Charles ths Second over England.

MATTHEW HAVILAND. (21–D.)



Witnesses:—
Edward Wheeler.
Thomas Jordan.

[1] His Will is sealed with this Ring, which bears his arms; the original is at Docts. Coms., on a single sheet of paper, and in good preservation. By the Testator's death without issue, the Hawkesbury or Gloucestershire branch became extinct. [2] Arms of SPRINTE, of Bristol—*Sable*, three spiked Maces, erect two and one, *argent*.—Visitation of Hampshire, 1634. [3] This was Elizabeth, *daughter* of Sir Laurence *Washington*, Knight, of Garsden in Wilts, who married Christopher Guise of Elmore, Esq., created a Baronet by Charles II. Arms of GUISE—*Gules*, seven Lozenges *vaire*, three three and one.

F.

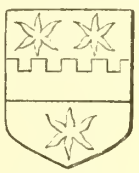
The Havilands of Somersetshire.

From Parish Registers of Stockland-Bristol.

Marriages:—A.D. 1622, May 13, **Mr. John Haviland** (20.) and **Elizabeth** (20–K.) the daughter of **Mr. Robert Ebered**, were maryed the ◗ + 6 May.

Baptisms:—1624, ROBERT, (21–H.) the sonne of John Haviland, Gentleman, was baptized the 27th day of December.

1627, May 31st, JOHN, (21–K.) the Sonne of Mr. John Haviland, was baptized.



Here lyeth
y^e^ body of ROBERT EVERARD,[1] Gentleman,
who departed this life the 22 March 1627.

Extracted from the
WILL OF JOHN HAVILAND. ESQUIRE, OF CHARLINCH HALL, SOMERSETSHIRE.
Proved 18th September 1663.
(In the Registry of the Court of the Archdeaconry of Taunton.)

In the name of God, Amen. The twelveth day of December, in the yeare of our Lord God according to the coumputation of the Church of England One thousand six hundred fifty and nine, I, **John Haviland**, of **Charlinch** in the County of Somerset, Gentleman, calling to mind that all flesh is as grasse and the Sonn of man as the flowre of the feild, and that nothing is more certaine then death, although the time is most uncertaine, do therefore make, ordaine and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme as foloweth :—

First, I give and bequeath my Soule into the hands of Almighty God my Creator, trusting through the meritts and intersession of Jesus Christ my Redeemer to have a full pardon of all my sins; And my Body to the earth (from whence it was taken), not doubting for a resurrection to Eternall life. And for the talent which the Lord hath been pleased to lend me, I give and bequeath as foloweth: First, I give unto the Poore of the Parish of Charlinch, where I now live, the sum of Twenty shillings.

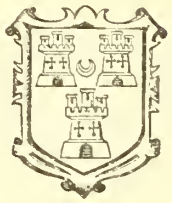
Item, I give unto my eldest Sonne ROBERT HAVILAND (21–H.) five shillings. . . . . Item, I give unto my second Sonne JOHN HAVILAND (21–K.) five shillings. . . . . Item, I give unto my youngest Sonne **Matthew Haviland** (21.) five shillings. . . . . All these my Legacies to be paid within a yeare of my desease.

All the residue of my goods and chattles, debts and credidts, not before given and bequeathed, I give and bequeath unto my loveing Wife Anstis Haviland, who I do make my sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, and do hereby revoke and make voide all former Wills by me made. In Wittnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and yeare above written,

John Haviland. (20.)

Witnesses :—
Francis Crosse, Clerke,
Gabriel Lokyer.

[1] Father of Elizabeth, wife of John Haviland, Esq., of Charlinch. Arms of EVERARD, of Stockland-Bristol—*Argent*, a Fesse embattled between three Estoiles *gules*. Visitation 1672. Collinson, i. 248.



MEMORIÆ SACRUM
JOHANNIS HAVILAND, GENEROSUS,
QUI SENECTUTIS MORBO DECUMBENS
EXPIRAVIT,
10° DIE AUGUSTO ANNO DOMINI 1663
ET ÆTATIS SUÆ 84.
MNHMOΣYNON
AB UNO DISCE OMNES.
HIC JACET ETIAM
ANASTASIA HAVILAND
JOHANNIS PREDICTI VXOR,
QUÆ SECUNDO DIE MARTII
ANNO DOMINI 1672, ET ÆTATIS SUÆ 71.
MORTI OCCUBUIT VI CHRISTO RESURGAT:
QUOD TU ES, EGO FUI;
QUOD EGO SUM, TU ERIS.[1]

A.D. 1665, [1666] February 20th, ROBERTUS HAVILAND, Gener.—(*From the Register of Burials of the Parish of St. Mary, Bridgewater.*)

Extracted from the

WILL OF ANASTASIA, WIDOW OF JOHN HAVILAND, ESQUIRE, OF CHARLINCH HALL.

Proved 3rd July 1673.

(In the Consistorial Episcopal Court of Wells.)

In the name of God, Amen. The Thirtieth day of Aprill, in the One and twentieth yeare of the Reigne of Charles the Second by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of Man's Redemption according to the computation of the Church of England One thousand six hundred sixty and nine, I, ANSTIS HAVILAND,[2] (20–z.) of CHARLINCH, in the County of Somersett, Widow . . . . do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme folowing: Imprimis, I give and bequeath my Soule into the hands of Almighty God . . . . and my body to the earth from whence it was taken, (to be buried as near as it may to the grave of my late husband in the parish Church of Charlinch aforesaid,) with Christian buriall. . . . . Item, I give to poore of the parish of Charlinch aforesaid Ten shilling. . . . .

Item, I give to my youngest sonne **Matthew Haviland**[3] (21.) my wedding ring and one shilling in money. Item, I give to my daughter in law **Elizabeth**,[4] (21–M.) my sonn **Matthew's** Wife, one Goune, one silke peticote, and one silk scarfe Item, I give to *Elizabeth*,[5] (22–R.) daughter of my said son, one silke peticote, one scarfe, one hollan Apron, and my silver thimble. Item, I give to *each* of my sonne Matthew's sonnes (22 and 22–X.) one shilling. . . . .

[1] In Charlinch church. Collinson's History of Somersetshire, i. p. 241. [2] She was the second wife. [3] This Matthew was of Payton, and was the ancestor of the two branches of *Gundenham* and *Wellisford*. See his epitaph, p. 95, and letters of 31st March 1709, p. 82. [4] Elizabeth, dau. of John Payne, of North Petherton, Esq. [5] Married to John Bonner, of South Petherton, co. Somerset, Esq.; see p. 96.

Item, I give to JOHN,[1] (22–N.) the sonn of my sonn JOHN, (21–K.) the wedding ring that was my mother's, and my lesser gold ring, and a piece of gold of eleven shillings that is wrapt up togeather. Item, I give to Matthew[2] (22–P.) the sonn of my said sonn John in mony twenty pounds, to be imployed for his best advantage till he accomplish the age of one and twenty years, one piece of gold of twenty shillings, MY SIGNETT RING,[3] my silver bodking, my new dowlas sheets, my new Cloath peticote, and the lace that is provided for it, two hollan Aprons, and three flannings. Item, all the rest of my goods and Chatles, debts and credetts, not before given or bequeathen, I give and bequeath to my eldest son[4] JOHN HAVILAND, who I doe make full and whole Executor of this my last Will and Testament. In Witnesse whereof I have heareunto sett my hand and seale the day and yeare above written.

ANSTIS HAVILAND. (20–S.)

Witnesses:—
William Webber.
Gabriel Lokyer.

To my very worthy Friend Mr. King,

At his house in Great St. Barthelmews. Theise:

Dear Frend. I have according to your direcion made a diligent search for the Armes of Mr. Hauiland. When I had raked the Office almost through, I found the Escocheon only (but no Crest) in the Visitation of Glocestershire;[5] the Armes are Argent 3 Towers or Turretts Sable. For Crest there is none in the Booke nor in the Office. Wee have hundreds of Escocheons without Crests, which came in later, for Crests were rarely used in old times, but Scutcheons very frequent: For which purpose many gentlemen of ancient families haue, with leave of Garter, procured new Crests to their old Coates, alluding to the field or charge. In this Booke I find a Pedigre of the Hauilands that came from Jarsey[6] to Poole, and theire Grandfather Robert Hauiland was Maior of Bristoll and married an Alderman's daughter of the same towne. This is all the accompt I can giue or the office afford upon this Argument If in this or any other way in my power I shalbe able to serue you or any friend of yours, you know well ynough whome to command. For though your man Thomas be never so honest and good a Seruant, Yet he shall neuer go beyond me in obedience to your directions because your many fauers have made me

Your affectionate true frend and Seruant,

Office of Armes this 4 June 1650. Edward Norgate, Windsor.

To John de Haviland, Gent., (22–A.) Guernsey. Plymouth, Oct. 8th, 1703.

Sir,—One Mr Stephens of ye Island, who says that he is your Neighbour, was yesterday at my house, and shewd me two Seals of your's which is a Coat which I do claim. I do know that I am originally of the same family with yourself, though there have been many Descents since my Ancestors came from Guernsey.

The first that I have an account of is Robert Haviland, my Great-Grandfather's Father. He married one Alderman Kitchin of Bristol's only Daughter, and had a considerable Estate in Gloucestershire[6] near Bristol. He was Mayor of ye City of Bristol in 1588, in ye time of ye Spanish Invasion. His son Matthew Haviland was afterwards Mayor of that City too, and that in ye time of ye Gunpowder Treason, for which Reason they laid an injunction on their Posterity for observing two Festivals

[1] The M.D. who settled at Plymouth; see his letters, p. 82. [2] He died in the East Indies in 1689; see p. 83. [3] See Photograph, which is from the *seal* attached to the original Will, and is the same as that on the Will of her husband, p. 79. [4] Robert (21-H.), mentioned as the "eldest son" by his father, p. 79, died without issue male, 20th February, 1666. He is consequently omitted by Anastasia. [5] A.D. 1623; see p. 83. *Guernsey:* Mr. Norgate's pedigree is full of errors, though writing with the Visitation before him. [6] Hawkesbury Manor and Abbot's Grange.

on those Occasions:[1] Y^e former has been disused a long time, but y^e later, viz., The Gunpowder Treason, is observed by us all at this time.

I presume y^e flourish on y^e Top of your Coat was not intended as a Crest, but only for Ornament, for indeed, there is no Crest to it; and for this I have transcribed an Extract of a Letter dated June y^e 4th, 1650, from Edw^d Norgate Esq., Windsor Herald, who was at my Father's Request consulted on this Occasion.

[Here follows Norgate's Letter given above.]

When I first went to y^e University of Oxford, which in March next will be 40 years agoe, [March 1670] there was one M^r W^m (as I remember) Haviland (22–G.) of Exeter College, whom my Father, who went with me, being accidentally inform'd of, was desirous of seeing, and we allwayse after that call'd Cousins; but this Gentleman was unfortunate by falling into some of y^e Abstruser parts of the Mathematicks, which confounded him, and depriv'd him much of his Reason. I never heard of [him] since, till M^r Stephens yesterday told me that he is still living.

I *some years since* saw a Tombstone in this Town for one of y^e family; observing y^e Coat of Armes on the top made me stop to see it, and I was satisfied that it was one of y^e same family.

If you have any Genealogy by you of your family, I should be glad to see it. In Dorsetshire I think there are still some of the y^e same Original Family.

This, S^r, is what I thought fit to acquaint you with in this Affair, and should be glad to have a conversation with you by Letter, or if I can do you any good Office here. M^r Bressey, who is Agent for the Sick and Wounded at Guernsey, can give you my character, whatever that is, I shall endeavour to be,

Sir, Your faithfully humble Servant,

J. Haviland. (22–N.)

To John Hauiland Gentleman, of Charlinch Hall, Theise:

Sir, 148.

YOU are Personally to appear before Sir Edward Bisshe: Knight Clarenceux King of Armes on *Thursdaye* the *twelfyth* day of *September* by Eight of the Clock in the morning at *the signe of the Swanne* in *Bridgwater*, and to bring with you such Armes and Crest as you beare, whereof you are not to fail as you will answer your contempt before the Lords Commissioners for the Office of Earle Marshal of England[2]

Memorandum. That I John Haviland of Charlinch in the county of Somerset gent. did appeare before S^r Edward Bisshe Knight Clarenceux King at armes on the twelfth day of September 1672, according to the tickett sealed to this letter, and on sight thereoff the said S^r Edward did cause my name & pedigree to be entered as he did for other gentry of the County. Witnesse my hand.

John Hauiland. (21–K.)

To John de Haviland, Gent., (22–A.) Guernsey. Plym^o. March 31^st, 1709.

S^r.—I had y^e favour of yours with y^e enclosed by M^r Lua, for which I am highly oblig'd to you. I have only to adde to you at present, that in y^e year 1672 S^r Edw^d Bisse, then Clarenceux King at Armes, made a Visitation as far West as Somersetshire, and all y^e Gentry there were summoned to make their Claims, when my Father appeard, viz., M^r John Haviland of Charlinch, (21–K.) mention'd in your Letter. He had an Elder Brother[3] (21–G.) who dy'd about the year 1662, and a younger Brother call'd **Matthew Haviland**, (21.) whose 2 Sons **John**[4] (22.) and Matthew[5]

[1] See the broadside, p. 72. [2] The original of this Summons is in the possession of Edmund Haviland-Burke, Esquire, of Beaconsfield. [3] Robert Haviland, Esquire, who died without issue male 20 February, 1666; see p. 79. [4] John Haviland, Esquire, of Gundenham-Manor. [5] Matthew Haviland, Esquire, of Wellisford-House.

De Havillands.

(22–w.) are persons of good Estates, living about 6 or 7 miles to y^e^ North-west of Taunton in Somersetshire:

I had one brother call'd Matthew, (22–p.) who dy'd in y^e^ East Indies about 20 years since. (1689.) Thus, S^r^, I have given you a short account of your Kindred, though at a great distance.

I have liv'd my self in this place since y^e^ beginning [of the] year 1682, and have been Physitian to the Sick and Wounded here all this Warr. We have at this time so great a number of our own Seamen and Marines sick here, and near 200 Prisoners of Warr in a very malignant Feaver, which with my own Private business putts me in such a flurry that I cannot be at large at present as I would be, but shall only assure you that if it lies in my power to serve you here, you shall find no one more ready. With sincerity and respect then,

Sir, Your most humble Servant,
J. Haviland. (22–n.)

These are the Armes of the Familie of the **De Havillands** of the Isle of Gernsey, as appeareth in the Booke of y^e^ Visitation of Glostershire made in yeare of our Lord 1623—C 17. f. 118; and in the Booke of y^e^ Visitation of Somersetshire made A^o^.D^i^. 1672—D. 27. f. 54. (Signed) Edward Bysshe, Kt. Clarenceux.
Office of Arms, 10 July 1675.

Arms { Ancient, *argent*, a Castle *sable*. Modern, *argent* three Castles *sable*.
Crest, a Castle as in the Armes.
Motto, Dominus fortissima turris.

Thomas de Havilland (15.), Sieur de Havilland, in Gernsey, served with distinction at the recovery of Mont-Orgueil Castle, in Jersey, A.D. 1467. Jurat of Gernsey, 1470.

- Thomas de Havilland, Jurat of Gernsey, from 1474 to 1481. Head of the Island familie.
- **James de Havellande** (16.), born in Gernsey circa 1440; settled in 1471 at Poole, co. Dorset, of which place he was maior A.D. 1494—1498. He built y^e^ north aisle, and endowed a chantry in St. James' Church, Poole, where he and his wife are huryed, as appeareth on a brass in the said chantry. O. 1502. = Hélène dau. of ..... de Beauvoir, Esq., of Gernsey.
- Andrew. = ... of Gernsey.

1. Richard, four times maior of Poole. O. S. P. M. = Eleanor dau. of William Cheeke, Esquire, of Great-Canford, co. Dorset.
   - Dora.
   - Alice.
   - Cecilia.
2. Eleanor. = William Pitt.*
3. **James** Havellande (17.) = Julia, dau. of .... O. 4 June, 1550.
   - **Christopher Havellande** (18.), Esquire, maior of Poole 1569. O. 24 January 1588. = Cecilia daughter of John Mann, maior of Poole. M. 16 September 1544. O. 26 August 1586.†
     - Sir Peter Buck, Knight, of Rochester.‡ = Margarett. B. 17 April, 1555.
     - Elianor. B. 15 December, 1560. O. 1639. = William Hiley, Rector of St. James', in Poole.
     - **Matthew**, maior of Bristol (19.) 1607, a great benefactor to that city. B. at Poole, 15 June 1550. O. 11 March 1619. = Mary dau. of Robert Kytchin, maior of Bristol 1588. M. 9 May 1575. O. 20 November 1583.
       1. Robert, of Hawkesbury, co. Gloster. B. 11 Feb. 1576. *Signed y^e^ Visitation of* 1623. O. 19 July 1648. = Elizabeth dau. of John Gyse of Elmore, Esq.
          - Matthew. = Constance dau. of John Sprinte, of Bristol, Esq.
            - Matthew only son. B. 1649. O. S. P.
            - Lucretia. B. 26 May 1650.
            - Elizabeth.
            - Mary. B. 16 February 1654.
          - Elizabeth dau. of Robert Everard, of Stockland, co. Somerset, gent. M. 13 May 1622.
       3. **John** (20.), of Charlinch Hall, co. Somerset. B. 20 August 1579. O. 10 August 1663. = Anastasia. B. 1601. O. S. P 2 March 1672.
          - Ann dau. of John Payne, Esq.
          - 1. John, M.D. of Plymouth. B. 1653.
          - 2. Matthew. O. S. P.
       2. Matthew. O. unmaried 1624.
       4. William. O. S. P.
       - Anne. M. Sampson Lortte, Esq.
       - Maria. M. Richard Holworthie. Esq.
     - 2. James, maior of Salisbury in 1598—1601. O. S. P.
     - 3. Nathaniell. B. 25 April 1566. O. S. P.
   - John. B. 1516. O. 13 December, 1607. = Mary dau. of Thomas Carew of Higherham Manor, Esq., co. Dorset. O. 1587.
     - 1. Robert. B. 27 December 1624. O. 20 February 1666. = Lucretia dau. of Francis Tuthill, Esq.
     - 2. John of Charlinch. *Signed y^e^ Visitation of* 1672. = Elizabeth dau. of Alexander Dight, of West Buckland, gent.
     - 3. **Matthew** (21.), of Payton and Wellisford Manors, co. Somerset, Esq. B. 1637. O. 23 December 1673. = Elizabeth dau. of John Payne, Esq. B. 1638. Living 1672.
       - 1. **John** (22.), of Gundenham Manor. B. 3 June 1661. = Joan dau. of William Webber, of Bathealton-Court, gent.
       - 2. Matthew. of Wellisford House. B. 3 June 1661. = Elizabeth.
   - Matthew, priest, and patron of St. James', in Poole.
- James. O. S. P.

* Visitation of Hampshire. C. 19. Vincent MS. f. 97. † Visitation of Kent. 1592. G. 12. ‡ Visitation of Kent. C. 16. f. 29 b.

Abbreviations:—B. born, or baptized; M. married; O. died, or buried.

H.

The Havilands of Devonshire, now represented by Edmund Haviland-Burke of Beaconsfield.

Extracted from the
WILL OF JOHN HAVILAND ESQUIRE, OF PLYMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE.
Proved 10th August 1711.
(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the name of God, Amen. I JOHN HAVILAND, (22–N.) of Plymouth in the County of Devon, Phisician . . . . My body I commit to the earth, to be decently interred by night in a private manner (whenever it shall please God to call me hence) in the South Isle of S^t^. Andrews church in Plymouth near the lowest pillar, where my first Wife was interred; and now for settling what I shall leave behind me, and for preventing any difference about it, I doo give and dispose thereof in manner following. Videlicet: I give and bequeath unto my Son JOHN HAVILAND, (23–F.) now Fellow of Exeter College in Oxford, the sum of Fifty pounds, the which was the remainder of the money raised upon the sale of an Estate which was his Mother's.[1] Item, I give my said Son the sum of Ten pounds to buy mourning, and *my Steel Seal with my own Coat of Arms*, and also my largest Silver Tankard *with my Coat of Arms engraved thereon, and impaled with his Mother's Coat of Arms.*

Also I give and bequeath unto my Son PETER HAVILAND (23–L.) One shilling.

Also I give and bequeath unto my Daughter *Lucretia* Haviland[1] (23–I.) the sum of Six hundred pounds of lawfull money of Great Britain, and to my Daughter *Mary* Haviland[2] (23–K.) the like sum of Six hundred pounds of lawfull money of Great Britain, the same sums to be paid unto my said Daughters when and as they shall severally attain their respective ages of one and twenty years. . . . .

Also I give and bequeath unto my beloved Wife Lucretia Haviland (22–O) all that my messuage or Dwelling House in Plymouth, wherein I now dwell, with the Barn, Stable, Three Gardens, and all other commodities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also my close of land called The Little Meadow, and my two other closes of land lately divided, being herctofore but one close, and commonly called Saunders' Meadow, to hold my said Dwellinghouse, Barn, Stable, Gardens, and three Meadows with their and every of their appurtenances, unto my said Wife for and during the term of Fourscore years, if my Wife shall so long live, and immediately after the decease of my said Wife, I doe give and devise all my said Dwellinghouse, Barn, Stable, Gardens, and Meadows, with their and every of their appurtenances, unto my said Daughters Lucretia and Mary, and to their severall Executors and Administrators, in equal moieties for and during all the remainders of the severall Terms which shall be to come therein at the time of the death of my said Wife.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Sisters in Law *Milicent Payne*[3] and *Jane Payne*, and unto my Cousins, *John Elford* and *William Elford*, a Mourning ring a piece, of the value of Twenty shillings. . . .

All the residue of my Goods, Chattels, and Estate whatsoever not herein or hereby given or bequeathed, and all lands in Mortgage to me at the time of my death, I hereby give, devise, and bequeath unto my said Wife Lucretia Haviland, her heirs, executors and administrators, for enabling her to pay the Legacies to my said Children, and in lieu and recompence of the sum of Six hundred and seventy pounds or thereabouts

[1] Lucretia married to John Cocke, Esquire. [2] Mary married to Captain William Elford, Esquire, R. Navy. See Betham's Baronetage. Appendix v. p. 15. [3] Anne Payne. Arms of PAYNE, of Hutton and North Petherton, Somersetshire—*Gules* three Crosses botonnée *argent*, on a Chief *azure* two Escalops *or*.—Collinson, vol. i. p. 80 and 91; vol. iii. pp. 54 and 591. See *ante*, p. 80, note; and *post*, p. 86.

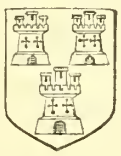
which was to be paid to her if she survived me, by virtue of the Articles on my Marriage with her. And I do hereby make and ordain my said Wife the sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. Provided always, and I doe hereby declare it to be my true intent and meaning, that if any sum or sums of money which shall be due or payable to me at the time of my death from the Government shall happen not to be paid . . . . my Will is, that any loss or losses which shall happen in any of the Cases before mentioned shall be sustained and born by my said Daughters Lucretia and Mary equally, so as such Loss or Losses be not occasioned by any wilful neglect or default. . . .

Also I give and bequeath unto my said Wife during her life the use of my largest *Diamond ring*, which was given me by Mr. Priestman, and which I usually wear, and also the use of the *Rose Diamond Ring* which was given me by my Mother in Law Mrs. *Lucretia Harris*,[1] and after the decease of my said Wife I give my said largest Diamond Ring to my Daughter Lucretia, and the said Rose Diamond Ring to my Daughter Mary; nevertheless it is my desire that my said Wife would in her lifetime (if she thinks fitt) deliver the said rings to my Daughters respectively according to my Intention before declared. . . .

Item, I give and bequeath unto the above named John Haviland, my Son, the sum of One hundred pounds of lawfull money of Great Britain, to be paid unto him within the space of six months next after my decease, and to my God Daughter *Agnes Elford*[2] one of my Broad pieces of Gold, commonly called a Jacobus. . . . And I do hereby charge and enjoyne all my said Children to behave themselves with Duty and respect towards my said Wife, and to live in Amity one with another, and doe recommend them all to the protection of Divine Providence.

In testimony that this is my last Will and Testament, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the tenth day of March in the ninth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Ann (by the Grace of God) Queen of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Domini 1709.

J. Haviland.



Witnesses:—
John Vallack
John Vallack, Jr.
Sampson Rider

1685. May 22d, John Haviland, (22–N.) Dr. in Physick, and Mistress Lucretia, (22–O.) the daughter of Mr Peter Tollar, (by License) were wedded.—(*From Register of St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth.*)

Extracted from the
Will of Lucretia Toller, Widow of John Haviland, Esquire, of Plymouth.
Proved 16th June 1752.
(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the name of God, Amen. I Lucretia Haviland, (22–O.) of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, Widow . . . . desire my body to be interred with as much privacy and as little expence as possible. . . . .

First, I give unto my son in law [stepson] The Revd Mr John Haviland (23–P.) the sum of One hundred pounds, to be paid him within six months next after my decease. . . . .

Also I give and bequeath unto my son Captain Peter Haviland (23–L.) the sum of three hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain. Also I give and

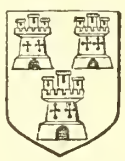
[1] Arms of Harris, of Mount Radford, Devon—*Sable* three Crescents *argent*. Visitations of Devon and Cornwall, A.D. 1620. [2] Married to William Wyatt, Esq.

bequeath unto the said Peter Haviland my large silver salver, my silver tankard, set of Silver Casters, a pair of small silver salvers, two pair of small silver Candlesticks, Snuffer, and stand, and *my seal with his father's and my Coat of Arms engraved thereon*,[1] the said three hundred pounds to be paid and several pieces of plate and seal to be delivered to my said son Peter Haviland within twelve months after my decease. Also I give and bequeath unto my Grandson M^r^ *Harry Elford*[2] the Pictures of his father and mother now in my Hall. . . . .

Also I give to the said John Haviland and the said Peter Haviland and his Wife [Lucy, 23–M.], and to each of my Grandchildren who shall be living at the time of my death, the sum of ten pounds apiece for Mourning. Also I give and bequeath unto my Granddaughter *Letitia* Haviland (24–R.) my Gold Chain and Diamond ring, with three sparks. Also I give and bequeath to M^r^ Thomas Veale and his Wife a mourning ring each of five and twenty shillings apiece. . . . .

All the residue and remainder of my Goods, Chattells and Estate, not hereinbefore given and bequeathed, I hereby give and bequeath to my dear Daughter Lucretia Cock, Widow, And do hereby make, nominate, constitute, and appoint her the said Lucretia Cock whole and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixteenth day of April One thousand seven hundred and forty six. I give to the reverend M^r^ William Beele my silver cup and cover.

LUCRETIA HAVILAND.



Witnesses:—
Matthew Palmer.
Tho: Veale.

Administration granted to
LUCY, WIDOW OF PETER HAVILAND, ESQUIRE, CAPTAIN IN THE ARMY.
22nd March 1775
(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

"1775 March 22nd Administration of the Goods, Chattells and credits of PETER HAVILAND ESQUIRE (23–L) of Plymouth, co. Devon, late a *Captain in the Army*, was granted to *Lucy Haviland* (23–M.) widow, Relict of the deceased, after being duly sworn to Administer."

Epitaph on Elizabeth Lee, Wife of the Hon. Henry Temple, and Sister of Caroline, Wife of Major William Haviland.[3]

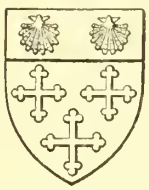
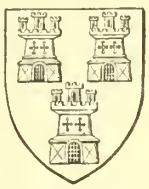
"Hic jacet Eliz. Temple, ex parte Patris Francisci Lee, Regiæ legionis Tribuni, necnon ex parte Matris Eliz Lee Nobilissimorum comitum De Lichfield consanguinea: Avum habuit Edwardum Lee Comitem de Lichfield; Proavum Carolum II Magnæ Britanniæ Regem In memoriam Conjugis carissimæ, Peregrinis in Oris, (ita Sors acerba voluit) hunc Lapidem mœrens posuit Henricus Temple, filius Natu maximus Henrici Vicecomitis de Palmerston Obiit die 8 Octob. A.D. 1736. Ætat. 18"

(*Raikes' Journal, Lond.*, 1856, *vol.* 2, *p.* 55.)

[1] Arms of TOLLER, or TOLLARD, of Fowey, co. Cornwall—*Verte*, four Fusils in fesse *or*. Lyson's Cornwall, p. cliv. [2] Only son of Captain W^m^. Elford, R.N., and *Mary Haviland* his wife; see p. 84 Arms of ELFORD, of Bickham, co. Devon—Per pale-wavy *Argent* and *sable*, a Lion rampant *gules*. Polwhele's Hist. of Devon. iii. 449, note. Vis. of Dev. A°. 1620, f. 149. Created Baronets in 1800; College of Arms, ci. 180. [3] Mrs. Temple was the step-daughter of Dr. Edward Young, whose death, at the age of 18, he so feelingly deplores in the fourth Canto of the "Night Thoughts." (*See Gent.'s Mag.* A°. 1782, *p.* 70.) Arms of LEE, Earls of Litchfield—*Argent* a Fesse between three Crescents *sable*.

De Havillands.

Inscription on Monument in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth.

HERE LYETH JOHN HAVILAND, M.D., LATE OF THIS PLACE;
WHO DYED THE 18th JULY 1711,
AND WAS PHYSICIAN OF HER MAJESTIES HOSPITALL FOR SICK AND WOUNDED
SEAMEN AT THIS PORT.
ÆTATIS SUAE 59.

HERE LYETH ALSO
ANNE, HIS FIRST WIFE, WHO
DYED YE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1683.

HERE ALSO LYETH
LUCRETIA, HIS SECOND WIFE, WHO
DYED YE 24th DAY OF MAY 1752, AGED 87.

ALSO
CAPTAIN PETER HAVILAND,
SON OF JOHN AND LUCRETIA HAVILAND,
WHO DIED 7TH FEBRUARY 1775, AGED 84.

AND
LUCY HIS WIFE, WHO DIED
1ST DECEMBER 1775, AGED 87.

A.D. 1680, August 28th, JOHN Haviland (23–F.) son of Anne[1] (22–M.) and John Haviland (22–N.) gentleman, was chrystened. (*From Register of St. Mary's, Bridgewater.*)

Extracted from the
WILL OF THE REVEREND JOHN HAVILAND, D.D.
Proved 7th May 1762.
(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the name of God, Amen. I JOHN HAVILAND, (23–F.) Vicar of South Petherwyn, in the County of Cornwall . . . . Bequeath my Body to the Earth, to be decently interred in a private manner, and deposited in South Petherwyn Church, where the Font was formerly placed. . . . . And as to the worldly Goods which I may leave behind me, I give and dispose of the same as followeth:

I give unto my Brother Peter Haviland (23–L.) my silver Tankard, my large silver spoon, two silver Salvers, and my *steel Seal*, and ten pounds to buy him mourning, and the like sum of ten pounds to his Wife for the like purpose. All that my messuage and tenement situate and lying in the Parish of North Petherton, in the County of Somerset, known by the name of Godfrey's Tenements, I give unto my Nephew John Cocke for and during the term of his natural life. And after his decease, I give and bequeath the same unto my Nephew Colonel William Haviland (24–O.) and his assigns for ever. . . . . I also give him my print of Rembrants and Bastons Sea pieces. I give unto Mary the Wife of my Nephew

[1] Anne daughter of John Payne, Esquire, of North Petherton, co. Somerset.

John Cocke ten pounds, to buy her mourning, and the like sum to himself for that purpose. . . .

I give to Arthur Tremayne, of Sydenham, Esquire, the Pictures of Sir Halswell and Lady Tynte, Robert Tynte, Esquire, and the Wife of Forteseue Tynte Esquire.

I give to eight poor Labourers of the Parish of South Petherwyn appointed by my Executrix to carry my Body to the Grave, five shillings each, And to the rest of the poor of the Parish fifty shillings, and to the Poor of the Parishes of Treween and Lew Trenehard thirty shillings each, to be distributed by the Churchwardins and Overseers of the Poor of each Parish at their diseretion. I give to the Fire all my Manuscript Sermons and other papers of my own writing, strietly enjoining my Executrix to perform this artiele immediately after my deeease.

All the rest and residue of my Estate both real and personal, after payment of my just debts and legaeies, I give unto my Niece Lætitia Haviland, (24–R.) whom I hereby make and appoint sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament.

In Witness whereof I have to this my last Will subscribed my name and set my seal this thirteenth day of Mareh in the second year of the Reign of King George the third and in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty two (1762).

J. HAVILAND.

Witnesses:—
Hen: Lawrenee.
William Gimlett.

Dates of General William Haviland's Commissions.

1. William Haviland, Gentleman, of Plymouth in the County of Devon, to be Lieutenant in a Regiment of Foot to be raised in America to be eommanded by Alexander Spotswood Esq. and to be employed in an expedition in the West Indies. Dated Our Court St. James 26 Deeember 1739. [Signed] *Hollis Newcastle.*

2. Lieut. W. H. to be *Captain* in the Amerieau Reg^{t}. of Foot com. by W^{m}. Gooch, Esq. Lord Cathcart having died, the command of the Expedition has devolved on Major Gen^{l}. *Tho^{s}. Wentworth.* [Sig.] Kingston, Jamaica, 25 July 1742.

3. Captain W. H. to be *Major* in W^{m}. Blakeney's Reg^{t}. of Foot. Our Court at Kensington 24^{h} May 1751. [Sig.] *Dorset.*

4. Major W. H. to be Lieut-Colonel of the Inniskilling Reg^{t}. (W^{m}. Blakeney Col.) in Our Army in Ireland. St. James, 16 December 1752. [Sig.] *Dorset.*

5. Lieut-Col. W. H. to be *Colonel* of Foot *in North America only.* St. James 9 January 1758. [Sig.] *W. Pitt.*

6. Colonel W. H. to be *Colonel Commandant* of Our 60th or Royal-Amerieau Reg^{t}. of Foot whereof Maj-Gen^{l}. Jeffrey Amherst is Col.-in-Chief. St. James, 9 Deeember 1760. [Sig.] *Holderness.*

7. Colonel W. H. to be *Major-General.* St. James, 10 July 1762. [Sig.] *Dan^{l}. Halifax.*

8. Maj.-Gen^{l}. W. H. to be *Lieutenant-General.* St. James 25 May 1772. [Sig.] *Rochford.*

9. Lieut.-General W^{m}. Haviland to be *Commander in Chief* of the Western District. Head Quarters at Plymouth. 28th August 1779. [Sig.] *Weymouth.*

10. Lieut.-General WILLIAM HAVILAND to be GENERAL. S^{t}. James, 19 February 1783. (*Haydn's Book of Dignities*, p. 319.)

De Havillands.

The Freedom of the City of Exeter presented to General Haviland.

" To General Haviland.

" Exon. In Chamber, 10th August 1765.

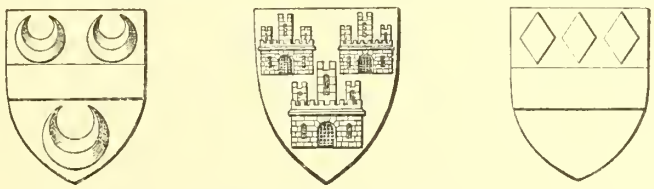
" Ordered that General WILLIAM HAVILAND be presented with the Freedom of this City, in Testimony of the high opinion this Body entertains of his Military Abilities, founded on the Important Serviees he hath rendered his Country during the last War "

" SIR,—I have the Honour to be directed to transmit to you the above Order, with the most respectful Compliments of the Mayor and Chamber, requesting the favour of you to accept of the Freedom of this City.

" I am, Sir, Your obedient humble Servant,

" Exeter, 26th Aug[t] 1765." " THO[s] HEATH, Town Clerk of Exeter."

Inscription on a Monument in the Church at Penn, in Buckinghamshire.[2]



HERE REST THE REMAINS
OF GENERAL WILLIAM HAVILAND, LATE COLONEL OF THE
45TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL COMMANDER WITHOUT OSTENTATION,
A FIRM FRIEND WITHOUT PROFESSION,
A GOOD MAN WITHOUT PRETENCE.
HE DIED 16TH SEPTEMBER 1784. AGED 67 YEARS.

Also of MARY, relict of W[m]. TOWNLEY BALFOUR of the Kingdom of Ireland,
who departed this Life 2nd August 1789. Aged 56 years.
After having by her exemplary Patience and Pious Resignation
under a long and severe Illness,
impressed a genuine value on those amiable Qualities,
both of the Understanding and of the Heart,
which made her the delight of all who knew her.

[1] The American War, ending in the Conquest of Canada. Though actually born in Ireland, whilst his father, Captain Peter Haviland, was on duty there, he was regarded as a native of Devonshire, where his branch had been settled for three generations; and hence the compliment. He had previously, when a Captain on the Staff of General Blakeney, serving in Scotland, received, on the 15th October 1747, the Freedom of Aberdeen, and on the 27th October 1747, that of Montrose, both *loyal* corporations.

[2] Lipscomb's Hist. Bucks, iii. 293. Three shields of arms are placed above the monument, and below, in a compartment, military trophies *in relievo*. On a hatchment on the South side of the nave:—*Argent*, three Castles triple-towered *sable*, for HAVILAND; impaling *Argent*, a Fesse *sable*, and in chief three Lozenges of the *last*, for ASTON.

Chronicle of the

Also of Mary, Wife of Sam^{l}. Ruxton-Fitzherbert, Esq^{r}. of the K^{m}. of Ireland,
in whom Simplicity of Manners adorned a fine Understanding,
the love of her Duty adorned the Practice of it,
by the Sincerity and Truth with which it was accompanied.
She died 13th Sept^{r}. 1786. Aged 29.

This Monument, Sacred to the Memory of the best of Husbands,
an affectionate twin-Sister, and a dutiful Daughter, is erected
by their disconsolate Survivor, Salisbury Haviland

1811, May 30, was married G. B. Tuson, Esq., of Northover-House, Somersetshire, to Miss Dodge, only daughter of W. Dodge, Esq., and niece of the late General Haviland. (Gent.'s Mag. p. 589.)

Obituary of General William Haviland.

Died 16th September 1784, at Penn, co. Bucks, in the 67th year of his age, General William Haviland, Colonel of the 45th Regiment. He was an officer distinguished for his very long and able services, having spent his whole life in the army; for his father being an Officer, he was born (in 1717) while the regiment was on duty in Ireland He himself acted as a Lieutenant under Lord *Cathcart* at the memorable *siege of Carthagena;* and afterwards with *Vernon* at the *Conquest of Porto Bello.* He then served as Aid-de-Camp under General *Blakeney* during the *rebellion in Scotland* In the subsequent war, from the beginning of hostilities, he served in *America,* where *he had a separate command,* and by his exertions and success received the particular acknowledgment of Lord *Amherst,* who has ever since honoured him with his friendship. A singular genius for mechanicks enabled him to concert measures for passing the Rapides, and the fertility of his resources in other unusual circumstances made him very efficient in contributing to the success of the English arms in America. In the same war he acted as *Second* in Command at the *Conquest of Martinico,* and in a very high one at the *Havannah,* so that having had the good fortune through life to be placed in the most conspicuous scenes of action on chosen service, and with the most eminent men, he acted in such a manner as, even among them, to attain a high reputation for courage and ability. When the last war broke out, he was put on the Staff, and after being a short time at Whitehaven, he was entrusted with the *Command* of the *Western division of the Island* during the whole time the *French invasion* was expected, and there continued to the end of the war. The Station was important, and the service delicate. There he had the happiness to preserve perfect harmony between the regular forces and the militia; while, by the prudent disposition of his troops, and an exact discipline, he performed the more substantial functions. He maintained the dignity of his situation by a style of life which became his Sovereign. His house was open to the navy as well as the army; and by the extent of his hospitality, and the force of personal character, which was cordial, plain, informed, and unaffected, he did much to facilitate the national service in a country little used to the burden of arms, and when so many principal gentlemen were drawn away from their occupations and amusements. The same disposition followed him through life. To his own regiment he was a kind father, and to the younger members of it his house was literally a home. The consequence, however, is, that in a long course of years, overlooking many opportunities of emolument, but none of benevolence, though he always main-

tained a just œconomy, he has left his family in very narrow circumstances; for *the sole reward of all his services was a marching regiment on the Irish establishment,* which was bestowed on him very late in life, and with a constitution harassed and broken, not less from the variety than the length of his services. (*Gent.'s Mag. p.* 718.)

Humbly inscribed, by Dean Marlay, to two celebrated Coquets.

An answer to Mrs. Haviland, who asked, or ought to have asked,
"*What is Coquetry?*"

Haviland.—What's Coquetry? *His Reverence*—April weather;
Not the same two hours together;
Like a weathercock still turning,
Now 'tis freezing, now 'tis burning;
Now 'tis tender, now 'tis rude,
Now 'tis formal like a prude;
Youthful, beautiful, and blooming,
While submissive, still presuming;
Every winning art expert in,
Lovely, lively, and uncertain;
Flatt'ring promises still making,
Promises each moment breaking;
Sweetly trifling, gaily prating,
Love in every breast creating;
'Tis a dear bewitching sprite,
Made of beauty, wit, and spite;
Form'd to deceive and to subdue,
And look like—false Balfour and you.

Extracted from Prior's Life of Edmund Burke.

About this time Mr. Burke had to lament another family affliction in the death of Major Haviland, the husband of his niece, who having accompanied his regiment, the 45th, to the West Indies (from a sense of duty, contrary to the wishes of his family), died at Martinique, just at the moment when gazetted Colonel. Mrs. Haviland, who remained at home, received the melancholy intelligence of being a widow before she became a mother. To this sad event the following letter of Mr. Burke adverts, which—among several others—were addressed to the senior Mrs. Haviland.

"My Dearest Madam,—You know that I partake from the very bottom of my soul the affliction you suffer. It is not my relation to him, and through him to you, that alone affects me. I loved him as a friend, and I loved you as a friend, both of you most sincerely, before we had any other connexion; but sorrow and suffering are our lot; and the same God who makes the dispensation, must be our comfort under it. As to the excellent poor creature here who approaches to her time very nearly, we cannot possibly trust her with what I fear too much is the real state of her case. She is far advanced, and if she hears it before she gets to town and has help at hand, I think it may be death to her, so we thank you most cordially for the cold.[1] She was dressed; and nothing else could hinder her going to you. May the Almighty strengthen us all, and bow us in this and in all things to his wise disposal. May every blessing attend you. Adieu, and believe me ever faithfully and affectionately yours and Mrs. Aston's sincere friend and obliged humble servant,

"Edmund Burke."

"Mrs. Burke is to you both with all her usual affection."

[1] An excuse made by Mrs. Haviland, to avoid an interview with her daughter-in-law, just after the news of her son's loss had arrived. These letters are in the possession of Edmund Haviland-Burke, Esquire.

He addresses Mrs. Haviland again about 7th or 8th of August:—"I waited to see how things turned out with your poor child before I troubled you on the subject. A melancholy one it is to us all. She was not made acquainted with her irreparable loss until yesterday morning. She had from our manner been prepared to expect bad news of some kind or other; and the unfortunate business was opened so gradually that though grief beyond expression was caused by it (a thing inevitable in a case of so heavy a loss falling on so much sensibility) yet there was nothing of surprise. An agony of sorrow continued the whole day; and her night was not good. Dr. Poinan, in whom she has much confidence, has seen her since, and he had been previously consulted. He was of opinion that the communication might be more safely made to her before her lying in, than after or very near the time. It was impossible to conceal it, even had it been advisable so to do, for many days longer. He is not apprehensive of danger in the least degree." And after the birth of her son, he thus writes to his niece:—"September 4, 1795. My dear little Mary,—Your aunt goes to London to see you. I cannot attend her,[1] else you may be sure I should have great comfort in seeing you and your little one. But I cannot let her go without telling you that I love you very dearly; and that it is my earnest prayer to Almighty God that you may live long and happily; and that you may see your son[2] a support to your old age; an honour and satisfaction to you, and an useful man to his friends and country; and that at a very long day *he* may close *your* eyes, not as I have done those of your admirable cousin. Adieu, my dear child! my most cordial congratulations."

His finances, we have seen, being far from flourishing at any time, as his friends very well knew, a pecuniary offer, made at this period by Mrs. Haviland when aware that her friend was suffering under temporary difficulty, was thankfully but firmly declined and returned A cordial note signed by *Jane and Edmund Burke* objects to the amount, were even assistance necessary, and he promises that if eventually wanted it will be applied for. The occasion of the offer was a projected journey to Bath, which having been formerly useful to both, was again expected to produce remedial effects. This friendly consideration again draws forth their sympathies for the loss of Major Haviland, and while offering those of his wife, adds pathetically, "As I do very truly, as much as an old heart worn out with affliction can do."

Obituary of Mrs. General William Haviland.

30 October 1807. At Beaconsfield, Bucks, in an advanced age, Mrs. [Salisbury Aston] Haviland,[3] relict of the late General William Haviland; a woman in many respects justly memorable. Her talents were lively, keen, and powerful; her acquaintance with elegant literature extensive and various; she possessed a style polished, pointed, and sparkling; her conversation, rich, entertaining, and instructive, abounded in anecdotes of those who, in her early days, had been most eminent for letters, wit, and humour in her native country, Ireland: and in her memory were preserved many beautiful fragments of songs and ballads, which have escaped our most diligent collectors. Above all, her heart was benevolent, friendly, and affectionate; and she discharged the manifold duties of a long life in a manner which peculiarly endeared her to those who were more immediately connected with her. Admired by all those who best knew her, her loss will long be sincerely lamented. (*Gent.'s Mag. p.* 986.)

[1] The cause was a visit to Mr. Burke, from some members of the royal family of France:—Louis XVIII. and the Dukes de Berri and D'Angoulême. [2] The late Thomas Haviland Burke, Esquire.
[3] She was the daughter of Thomas Aston, Esquire, of Beaulieu, co. Louth. See Burke's Extinct Peerage, p. 699.

De Havillands.

Obituary of Mrs. Colonel Thomas Haviland.

Died 5 March 1816, At Brompton, where she went for change of air, one of the most amiable of her sex, whose virtues endeared her to all who knew her, Mary Cecilia French, (25–o.) the widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Haviland, (25–p.) 45th Regiment, daughter in law of the late General William Haviland, and niece of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. She has left one son, now the only representative of that great Statesman. (*Gent.'s Mag. p.* 373.)

Obituary of Thomas Haviland-Burke, Esq.

1852, April 3. In Gloucester-place, Marylebone, aged 57, Thomas William Aston Haviland-Burke, Esq. (26–r.)

Few have been prematurely withdrawn from us more lamented in the circle in which he moved—and it was by no means a small one—than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. He was the only son of Major Thomas Haviland, of the 45th Regiment, whose commission as Lieutenant-Colonel reached the West Indies shortly after his death. His grandfather (also the son of a soldier) was General William Haviland, who, after a long life of distinguished service, retired to his seat near Penn, in Buckinghamshire, where he became known to His Majesty George III. and enjoyed the esteem of all settled in that vicinity.

Here he likewise commenced acquaintance with his celebrated neighbour, Edmund Burke. This soon ripened into intimacy, and the result was the marriage of his son with Miss Mary French, niece of the great orator, who resided with her uncle. This union unhappily proved a short one. A sense of duty carried him with his regiment to Martinique, where he died, as stated, shortly after his arrival. His wife remained in England, and, in the language of Burke in one of his letters, "could scarcely call herself a wife when she became a widow." To this it might be added that she was scarcely a widow before she became a mother, the birth of her son taking place near London towards the end of August 1795, a week or two after receipt of intelligence of the death of her husband.

Thomas received his education at Westminster School, and, being intended for the bar, was placed in a conveyancer's office in order to acquire the necessary preliminary knowledge. Afterwards he travelled, visiting France and Italy in company with some friends, and stayed some time at Rome. On being called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 18, 1819, he took chambers in Lincoln's Inn. In 1818, in consequence of some mistakes having occurred as to his relationship to Edmund Burke, he, as surviving nearest relative, took the name of Burke. In 1827 he married Harriet, (26–s.) third daughter of William Minshull, Esq., of Kentish Town, descended of an old Buckinghamshire family, by whom he leaves a son, Edmund Haviland-Burke, now at Eton, and two daughters. Two others died in infancy.

The profession of the law, however, was less to his taste than devotion to the fine arts, and he withdrew from it a few years ago, being in possession of a competent fortune. He had early acquired a love for pictures and prints. For these, other youthful indulgences were sacrificed; and continuing through life the pursuit of such engravings of merit as could be procured, he has left behind a large and valuable collection, of the estimated worth of nearly four thousand pounds. At first he included the works of the foreign masters: these were eventually sold, and the English school alone retained, exhibiting, as those skilled in the art say, much taste and judgment in the selection. In the works of Woollett his collection is particularly abundant, more so, perhaps, than any other in England, not only in proofs, but

variations and etchings where they could be procured, and some of great rarity. He was also rich in the labours of Strange, Sharp, and others of our native school. His collection after Sir Joshua is supposed to be the finest in existence. In Turner likewise he is complete, or nearly so. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Stothard, and had lately added much to the long list of works after that master; in fact, most of our modern painters are worthily represented in his portfolios.

His collection of caricatures, made with a view to illustrate our domestic political history, *and more especially scenes in which his illustrious relative was engaged*, is very extensive. In autograph letters of modern date he was likewise rich. Connected with these subjects, he possessed a large store of information. Many of his anecdotes of art and artists were new and amusing, most of them gleaned from personal knowledge, told with genial good humour, and the peculiarities of the more singular characters touched so gently as to be wholly free from ill-nature. An evening on such subjects, with a select set of brother collectors, meeting in turn at each other's houses, produced not merely pleasure but information. Poor Burke's place there has been already felt to be empty, and remains to be filled.

As if to exhibit the truth of the impression of the humanizing influences of art upon the mind, the duties of benevolence were not less zealously pursued. His heart was cast in the tenderest mould, and few restraints were put upon its generous impulses. Such patronage as he could bestow was not withheld from more than one painter of merit when in difficulties. On another occasion the writer of this found him many years ago in chambers, surrounded by papers relating to four or five old pensioners, retainers of his mother or grand-uncle, to whom in their old age he allowed annual sums that trenched considerably upon his resources.

Irish by descent, and possessing an Irish estate, the St. Patrick's Charity early in life won his especial regard, which was never afterwards for a moment remitted. His activity and perseverance in the cause drew general notice. Among many zealous friends he stood the foremost, energetic and untiring, devoting weeks occasionally to its affairs, close superintendence of the schools, and all arrangements of its annual festivals. None who filled the chair on such occasions, or attended the meetings, can forget the warm interest displayed in the children, the attention to visitors, the kind feelings exhibited by him and to him on all sides, the good humour with which little difficulties were surmounted, the jocose air and explanation, and the general warmth evinced whenever his name and annual benefaction were announced. His services were highly valued by his coadjutors, and by those most intimately engaged in them the most.

To another charitable institution, the Middlesex Hospital, he was almost equally devoted. For some years past, three days in the week were appropriated to its affairs, its interests strenuously urged in public, the wards visited as a matter of duty, as chairman of the meetings; and he was not unfrequently seen by the bedside of the most afflicted, offering that sympathy and consolation a kind nature feels it a gratification to bestow. These duties, as he considered them, were not unfrequently performed when suffering himself from indisposition. It is thus that in this vast metropolis, where the great business of acquiring the means to live occupies the anxious hours of so many, there are yet found numbers who, placed above the necessities of the day, have time and inclination to devote their energies to the good of their fellow-creatures. Both institutions have voted addresses of condolence to his family.

The St. Patrick's Society, in a Resolution of the Committee, says:—"In him the Committee have lost one of their most assiduous, devoted, and efficient members, whose kind and conciliating manners have ever conduced to the union and harmony

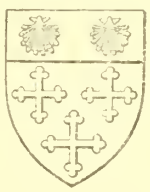
which have at all times attended their proceedings; and the Society has to deplore the loss of one to whose unwearied services for upwards of a quarter of a century it owes much of its present prosperity.

"To the family of their late highly valued friend the Committee dedicate this imperfect tribute of respect to his memory, and with it they offer their deepest sympathy for the afflicting loss they have sustained.

"Chas. McGarel, Chairman." "Edward Bainbridge, Treasurer."

His summons was sudden and unexpected. After quitting the scene of his labours just mentioned, he proceeded to dine and read for the evening at the Athenæum. Next morning (2nd April), he got up perfectly well, was taken ill as soon as he went down stairs, retired again to bed, and died the following day about one o'clock, after twenty-eight hours' illness (*Gent.'s Mag. p.* 624.)

I.



Here lyeth
Y^E^ body of MATTHEW HAVILAND[1] of this Parish, Gentleman,
who was buried December Y^E^ 23, 1673,
Ætatis Suæ 36.
Here also lyeth
ELIZABETH wife of Y^E^ said MATTHEW HAVILAND,
who was buried November Y^E^ 3^RD^ 1721,
Ætatis Suæ 93.

"1661. **John** (22.) and Mathew (22–w.) the two sonnes of **Mr. Matheu Haviland** (21.) and **Elizabeth** (21–m.) his Wife were baptized the 28^th^ of June, but borne the 3^rd^ day."

"I certify that the above is a true copy from the Register of Baptisms of the Parish of Goathurst.

"July 27^th^, 1850." "F. C. Parsons, Rector."

Extracted from the Will of
Elizabeth, widow of Matthew Haviland, Esquire, of Gundenham Manor.
Proved 20th November 1721.
(In the Registry of the Archdeaconry of Taunton.)

In the Name of God, Amen. I **Elizabeth Haviland**,[2] (21–m.) of Langford-Budville, in the County of Somersett, Widow, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, blessed be God for the same, and calling to mind the certainty of death and uncertainty of its comeing, doe make, publish and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner following (viz.): I doe in the first place recommend my Soul unto Almighty God, in hopes by the meritorious death and passion of my alone Lord

[1] See p. 103, (21.) and (21- .). Coll. iii. p. 20. [2] See Will of Anastasia, *ante*, p. 81.

and Saviour Jesus Christ, of Eternal Salvation; and my Body I leave to be decently interred by my Executor hereinafter named. And as touching my estate, goods and chattels, lands and tenements, which God in his mercy hath bestowed upon me, I give, devise and bequeath the same in manner following, (viz.):

I give and bequeath unto my Grandson Matthew Haviland, (23–U.) Son of Matthew Haviland, (22–W.) my Son, lately deceased, the sume of Ten pounds. . . . .

Item, I give and bequeath unto Henry Bonner, my Grandson, the Sume of Five pounds, and unto William Bonner, my Grandson, One shilling, and unto my Grand-daughters Anne Bonner, Mary Bonner, and Sarah Bonner the Sume of Ten pounds a piece.

I give and bequeath unto my Grandsons John Haviland, (23–N.) *Matthew* Haviland, Edward Haviland, (23.) *Alexander* Haviland, (23–Q.) *William* Haviland, and *Thomas* Haviland, all Sons of John Haviland (22.) my Son, the Sume of Ten pounds apiece. . . .

Item, my Will is, that the severalle Sumes of money soe given unto my Grandchildren as aforesaid shall be paid unto them respectively by my Executor hereinafter named within the space of one yeare next after my decease, without any interest for the same. . . .

I give and bequeath unto the poor of the Parish of *Langford-Budville* aforesaid the Sume of forty shillings, and unto the Poor of the Parish of *Goathurst* in the said County, the Sume of Twenty shillings, to be distributed according to the direction of my Executor hereinafter named, within three moneths next after my decease . . .

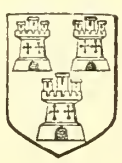
Item, I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth Bonner,[1] (22–R.) Widow, (Mother of them the said Henry Bonner, William Bonner, Anne Bonner, Mary Bonner, and Sarah Bonner,) the yearly annuity or Sume of Six pounds, to be paid unto her dureing her naturall life, cleare of all outgoings whatsoever, out of my estate lying att *Oakenford* within the Parish of Goathurst aforesaid, now in the possession of one John Tucker, att the four most usuall ffeasts or dayes of payment in the year, (that is to say) the twenty-fifth day of March, the twenty-fourth day of June, the twenty-ninth day of September, and the twenty-fifth day of December, by even and equall portions; the first payment thereof to begin and be made on such of the said ffeast days as shall first happen next after my decease. . . . . .

I give and bequeath unto the said Elizabeth Bonner, my Daughter, all my linnen and woollen apparell. . . .

Item, All the rest of my goods and chattles, lands and tenements whatsoever, and not hereinbefore given, devised or bequeathed (my debts and funerall expences being first discharged) I give, devise and bequeath the same unto my said Son John Haviland, whom I make, constitute and appointe my whole and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, revoking all other Wills and Testaments by me heretofore made, and this onely to be my last Will and Testament.

In Witnesse whereof I have to this my last Will and Testament, containing two sheets of paper, sett my hand and Seale to each of them this ffourteenth day of October Anno Domini 1719.

Elizabeth Haviland. (21–M.)



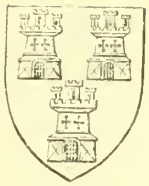
Witnesses:—
John Clatworthy.[2]
Henry Haddon.
John Stone.

[1] See Marriage, p 104, Arms of Bonner, of South Petherton—*Gules*, a Crescent *ermine* within an orle of eight Martlets *or*.

[2] Arms of Clatworthy, of Clatworthy, co. Somerset—*Azure* a Cheveron *ermine* between three Chaplets *or* slipped *vert*. Collinson, iii. p. 509.

De Havillands.

K.



HERE LIETH
THE BODY OF JOHN HAVILAND, SENIOR, ESQUIRE,
OF GUNDENHAM,
WHO DIED APRIL 29TH, 1736,
AGED 75.[1]

Inscriptions on Tombs in Bathealton Church.

In memory of
JOAN,[2] Wife of ALEXANDER WEBBER, of Bathealton-Court, Gentleman,
Who died August the 5th, 1652.

Also in memory of
ALEXANDER WEBBER, of Bathealton-Court, Gentleman,
Who died September 11th, 1681.

In memory of WILLIAM WEBBER, Esquire, of Bathealton-Court,
Who died November 10th, 1725; aged 60 years.

Also of
MARY,[3] Widow of the above WILLIAM WEBBER,
And daughter of MATTHEW HAVILAND of Wellisford-House, Esquire,
Who died August 25th, 1726
Aged 66 years.

Extracted from the Will of
WILLIAM WEBBER, ESQUIRE, OF BATHEALTON-COURT,
Father of Joan, Wife of John Haviland, Esquire, of Gundenham Manor, and Elizabeth,
Wife of Matthew Haviland, Esquire, of Wellisford-House.
Proved 6th February 1704.
(In the Court of the Archdeaconry of Taunton.)

In the Name and of Feare of Almighty God, Amen. I William Webber, of Badialton, alias Bathealton, in the county of Somerset, Gentleman, &c &c., Doe

[1] In the church of St. James of Langford-Budville. Collinson, iii. p. 20. [2] Joan, daughter and coheir of John Sydenham, Esq., of Badialton. [3] (22-T.)

give unto the poore people of the parish of Milverton ten pounds, unto the poore of Langford-Budville and of Badialton three pounds eaeb, unto the poore of Kittesford, Wellington, and Wiveliscombe, to each forty shillings. . . . . Item, I doe give and bequeath unto *John*, (23–N.) *Matthew*, *William*, *Alexander*, (23–Q.) Edward (23.) Haviland, and *Thomas* Haviland, all sons of John (22.) Haviland, Esquire, of Gundenham manor, in the parish of Langford-Budville aforesaid, by Joane (22–Q.) my Daughter, the sume of Fifty pounds a peece. . . . . Item, I give unto Matthew Haviland, (23–U.) my grandson, and son of Matthew Haviland (22–W.) of Wellisford-House, Esquire, by Elizabeth (22–X.) his late wife deceased, my Daughter, the like summe of Fifty pounds. . . . . I do give unto William Webber my son (22–U.) my Signett Gold Ring and Rideing mare; and I do also give unto John, Thomas, and Edward Webber, my Grandsons, and three of the Sons of my said Son William Webber (22–V.) the summe of Fifty pounds a peece. . . . I give unto William Webber, my Godson, another of the Sons of my Son William, all my Estate called *Cobhay*, in the parish of Milverton. . . . . I give unto my daughter Mary Webber[1] the summe of Three hundred pounds. . . . I give unto my Kinsman William Webber of Kittesford aforesaid, he surviving me, five pounds. . . . . I give unto my Grandson Alexander Webber, (son of 22–U.) who is one other of the sons of my Son William, All my Manors, Lands, Right of Patronage, Royalties, Jurisdictions whatsoever in Bathealton aforesaid, or elsewhere within the Kingdom of England not before given. . . . . I doe also give my said Grandson Alexander all my Personal and Testamentary Estate, and I doe make him my sole Executor. And, by reason of the Infancy of my said Executor Alexander Webber, I doe hereby appoint most especially my said Son William Webber (22–U.) and the said John (22.) and Matthew (22–W.) Haviland, Esquires, my said Sons-in-Law, and John Periam, of Milverton, Gentleman, Trustees for the said Alexander, until he shall come of age, unto whom I recommend the education of the said Alexander, desiring that he may be instructed in University learning. . . . . And whereas I have given all my Manors situate in the parish of Badialton or elsewhere unto my said Grandson Alexander Webber, my will is nevertheless that his father shall have the rents and profits thereof until he my said grandson shall be of age, paying thereout his maintenance at the University, and afterwards at an Inn of Court. . . . . I also give unto the said William my Son the next presentation to the Church of Badialton, to the end that he may present unto the said living his Son and my Grandson Thomas Webber. . . . . In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1704.

William Webber.

February the 6th, 1704. This is a true Coppey of Mr. Webber's Will. Examined by us,

Will. Haviland, Hugh Langham.

[1] See her Will, p. 99.

De Havillands.

Extracted from the Will of
Miss Mary Webber, of Langford-Budville,
One of the Daughters of William Webber, Esquire, of Bathealton-Court.
(Dated 17th December 1724.)

I Mary Webber, of Langford-Budville, single woman, give unto the poor People of each of the parishes of Langford-Budville, Bathealton, and Kittesford, Three pounds a peice. . . . . I give unto my brother-in-law **John** (22.) **Haviland**, of Gundenham, Esquire, Five pounds and a Gold Ring. . . . . Unto each of his Sons, John, Matthew, **Edward**, (23.) William, and Alexander Haviland, the summe of Thirty pounds a peice and a Gold Ring. . . . . I give unto each of the children of the said John, Matthew, and **Edward** Haviland, which shall be living at the time of my death, a Guinea a peice. . . . . I give unto my Nephew Matthew (23–u.) Haviland, of Wellisford, Esquire, y^e^ sume of Fifty pounds and a Gold Ring, and also a Gold Ring unto his now Wife, (23–w.) and to each of their Children One Guinea as a remembrance. . . . . I give unto my sister-in-law Mary (22-t.) Webber Six pounds and a Gold Ring. . . .

Mary Webber.

Witnesses; John Gardner. John Gardner, J^r^.

Langford-Budville.—A little northward from the church, on an eminence commanding a fine prospect to the south and east, is the Mansion-house and Seat of John Haviland, Esquire. *Collinson's History of Somersetshire*, vol. iii. p. 21.

Extracted from the
Will of John Haviland, of Gundenham Manor, Esquire.
Proved 1st January 1737.
(In the Court of the Archdeaconry of Taunton.)

In the name of God, Amen. I **John Haviland** (22.) of Runnington in the County of Somerset, Esquire, Resign my spirit into the merciful hands of God who gave it . . . . . and my body to the earth, to be interred at the discretion of my Executor hereinafter named in as private a manner as possible, soon after my death, next adjoining to my late Wife's Grave in the Parish Church of Langford-Budville, in the said County of Somerset, In sure and certain hopes of a joyfull resurrection unto life eternal, through the merits and intercession of Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer.

And as touching the disposal of the worldly estate and effects wherewith God in his allwise Providence hath blessed me, I give and dispose thereof in manner and form following (that is to say), In the first place I give, devise and bequeath unto my three Nephews, Matthew Haviland, (23–u.) Thomas Webber, and William Webber (Sons of 22–t–v.), and to my three Sons John, (23–n.) Matthew, and **Edward Haviland**, (23.) their Heirs and Assigns for ever, All those my Messuages, Lands and Tenements, with the Appurtenances, situate, lieing and being within the Parish of Langford-Budville aforesaid, commonly called or known by the several names of Gundenham Wood, Jewels, Webbers, Orchards, Wills, Burnards, and Breaches, or by whatsoever names and descriptions the same are called or known, which said premises are now in the possession of me the said John Haviland, or my tenants, And also All those my other Messuages, Lands, and Tenements, with the

appurtenances, situate, lieing and being within the Parish of Wellington in the said County, called or commonly known by the several names of Wills's, Rock, and Barrels, To have and to hold the said several and respective Messuages, Lands, Tenements, hereditaments, and premises, and every part and pareell thereof, with their and every of their Rights, Members and appurtenances, unto the said Mathew Haviland, Thomas Webber, William Webber, JOHN HAVILAND, Mathew Haviland and **Edward Habiland**, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, ... **Upon Trust** and to the only end, intent and purpose, That he the said Mathew Haviland, my Nephew, and other my said Trustees, shall let the same out at a yearly rent during so many years as my Grandson JOHN Haviland (24–s.) (Son of my said JOHN) shall remain in his minority and under the age of twenty-one years, And by the rents, issues and profitts thereof do and shall in the first place, and so soon as possibly may be after the expiration of the said half-year, raise and levy the sum of Fifty Pounds as a legacy for my Granddaughter Elizabeth Haviland,[1] (24 v.) daughter of my said Son John, and do and shall pay the same unto her. . . . . And after my said Grandson John's arrival to his said age, Then to the use and behoofe of my said Trustees, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the term of Sixty Years to be from thenceforth next ensueing fully to be compleat and ended, **Upon Trust** nevertheless and to and for such uses, ends, intents and purposes as are hereinafter limited and declared of and concerning the same Term and Estate; And after the expiration or other sooner determination of the said Term of Sixty Years, Then to the use and behoofe of my said Grandson John Haviland for and during the Term of his natural life without impeachment of or for any manner of wast; and after the determination of that Estate, Then to the use and behoof of the said Thomas Webber and other my said Trustees during the life of my said Grandson John, In trust only to preserve the contingent remainder hereinafter limitted in the premises from being barred or destroyed, and for that end to make entries and bring actions as often as occasion shall be and require, but nevertheless to permit and suffer my said Grandson John to receive, keep and take the possession, Rents, Issues and profitts of the said premises during his natural life; And after the death of my said Grandson John Haviland, Then to the use and behoofe of the first Son of the Body of my said Grandson John Haviland, lawfully to be begotten, and of the Heirs Males of such first Son lawfully to be begotten; and for want of such Issue, Then to the use and behoofe of the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and all and every Son and Sons of my said Grandson John Haviland lawfully to be begotten, and of the heirs males of the body and Bodies of all and every such Son and Sons respectively and successively issueing, as they shall be in seniority of Age and priority of birth, The elder of such Son and Sons and the heirs males of his body being always to take and be preferred before the Younger of them and the heirs males of his Body, And in default of such issue, Then to the only usse and behoofe of the right heirs of me the said John Haviland for ever.

And as to for and concerning the said Messuages and Tenements lieing in Wellington aforesaid, with the appurtenances called Will's Rock and Barrels, To the only use and behoofe of my said Son **Edward Habilland**, (24.) his Heirs and Assigns for ever. . . . .

Also I give, devise and bequeath unto my said Son **Edward Habiland**, his Executors and Assignes, All those my Leasehold Messuages and Tenements with the appurtenances situate in Wellington aforesaid commonly called or known by the several names of Burts and Calways, for and during all such estate, term and interest as I shall have respectively therein to come and unexpired at the time of my death, but subject

[1] (24-v.) m. Rev. James Baker.

nevertheless to the proviso hereinafter mentioned concerning the same: Also I give and devise unto my Grandson John, (24.) Son of my said Son Edward, All that my Messuage and Tenements, with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of *Goathurst* in the said County, commonly called or known by the name of OAKENFORD.[1] . . . . Also I give and bequeath unto my Grandson Mathew Haviland, second Son of my said Son Edward, All that my other Estate with the appurtenances situate in the several parishes of Durleigh and Chilton, in the said County, called MOOREHOUSE. . . . . Provided always and my express will and meaning is that notwithstanding the several and respective devises by me hereinbefore made of my several Messuages and Tenements lieing in the several parishes of Wellington, Goathurst, Durleigh, and Chilton, my said Son Mathew do and shall hold and enjoy the same, and have and take all such rents and profitts as shall arise therefrom clear of all rates and taxes and other outgoings for the space of one half year from my death . . . . contenting himself with such half year's profitts only. Provided also and my Will further is that after the expiration of the half year hereinbefore limited to my Son Mathew for his enjoying and receiving the rents and profitts of my Tenements lieing in Goathurst, Durleigh, and Chilton, called Okenford and Moorehouse, hereinbefore devised to my two Grandsons John and Matthew, Sons of my said Son Edward, my Son Edward shall hold and enjoy the same and apply the income and produce thereof in such manner as he shall think fitt towards their maintenance and education untill they shall attain to their respective ages of twenty one years, and shall then deliver up quiet and peaceable possession thereof unto them respectively.

And whereas upon the marriage of my said Son ALEXANDER (23–Q.) I have made a settlement of my lands and Tenements lieing in Runnington aforesaid, commonly called SANDYLANE and SLEAS, formerly Prings, now I do ratify and confirm the said settlement according to the tenor and true intent of the same. And whereas I have reserved to myself a power therein to charge my lands in Runnington aforesaid by Will or otherwise with the payment of Five hundred Pounds unto such person or persons and in such manner as I should thereby direct, limit or appoint, Now in pursuance of such my power so referred in the said settlement as aforesaid, my will is and I do hereby direct, limit and appoint that out of the said Five hundred Pounds there be paid unto my two Grandaughters *Elizabeth* and *Joan Haviland*,[2] daughters of my said Son Alexander, the Sum of Fifty Pounds apiece, and that the four hundred Pounds, residue thereof, be paid to my said Son Mathew within six months after my death, or such other time as is mentioned for payment thereof in the said Settlement. And I do hereby expressly give, distribute, limit and devise the said Five hundred Pounds to the said three last mentioned Legatees accordingly, And my Will is that the same be respectively paid unto them within the said six months next after my decease or such other times as aforesaid. . . . .

Also my Will is that in case my said Son Mathew Haviland[3] (23-T.) shall happen to die and leave no issue male of his body lawfully begotten, I then give, devise and bequeath unto my Grandson John Haviland[4] (24.) (Son of my said Son Edward) and to his heirs and assignes for ever, All that Messuage, Farm and Tenement, with the appurtenances, situate, lieing and being in Wellington aforesaid, commonly called or known by the name of PAYTON FARM, now in possession of my said Son Mathew or his Undertenant. . . . . Provided always and my Will and express direction is that in case my said Grandson John Haviland (Son of my said Son Edward) or his Heirs or Assignes shall at any time hereafter come to be in possession of the said Messuage, Farm or Tenement called Payton Farm by virtue of the devise thereof hereby made unto him and them, Then he or they do and shall within the space of two Years next after he or they shall so come

[1] See Will of Elizabeth, p. 96. [2] Elizabeth m. Thomas Weare, of Runnington Manor. Esq; Joan d. unmarried; see their epitaph, p. 105. [3] Matthew died without issue. [4] See his monument, p. 108.

to be in sueh possession thereof well and truly pay or cause to be paid out of the said Farm called Payton Farm unto my Grandaughter Joan Haviland, daughter of my said Son Mathew, the sum of One hundred Pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, and I do hereby in sueh case charge and oblige the said Farm called Payton Farm with the payment thereof accordingly.

And whereas my said Son John is and standeth justly indebted unto me as Executor to my late Mother[1] secured by Bond in the sum of Fifty Pounds principal money, besides Interest, Now I give and forgive unto my said Son John Haviland all such interest as shall be thereon due at the time of my death; and as to the disposition of the said principal sum of Fifty Pounds, I give, devise and bequeath the same unto my Grandaughter *Hannah Haviland* (24–T.) together with the said Bond and the full benefitt and advantage of the same for the Recovery thereof. Also I give and bequeath unto my said Son JOHN HAVILAND my *Signet Ring, whereon my Coat of Arms is engraven.*

Also I give and bequeath unto my Son Alexander Haviland[2] (23–Q.) two large books in folio now in his possession, entitled Lee's Body of Divinity and The Saints of Everlasting rest, And also my Silver Bowle.

Also I further give and bequeath unto my Grandaughter Joan Haviland (Daughter of my said Son Matthew) the sume of Fifty Pounds of lawful British money, to be paid unto her by my Executor hereinafter named when and as soon as she shall accomplish her full age of twenty-one years. Also I give and bequeath unto all, every and eaeh of my Daughters-in-Law One Broad Pieee of Gold of the Value of five and twenty shillings. Also I give and bequeath unto my two Nephews and Trustees, Thomas and William Webber, and my Nephew Mathew Haviland, a Mourning Gold Ring a piece to the Value of twenty-one shillings, if they shall act in the said Trust and not otherwise. And I do give unto my old Servant Sarah Rowland the Sume of Five Shillings. And I do hereby direct that and all and singular the several pecuniary and other legacies by me hereinbefore given be respectively paid and delivered unto the Legatees respeetively within one Month next after my death, other than and except such of them as particular times for the payment thereof are hereinbefore particularly limited and appointed. Also I give and bequeath unto William Rue, Thomas Thorn, and John Hawke, if they shall be servants to me at the time of my death, such of the worst of my wearing apparel as my executor shall think fit to distribute and divide amongst them. . . . .

Also I further give and bequeath unto my Grandaughter Elizabeth Haviland, daughter of my said Son John, Six Guineas, to buy her mourning. . . . .

And lastly all the rest and residue of my Goods and Chattles, personal and Testamentary Estate whatsoever and wheresoever, not hereinbefore given or bequeathed, my debts, Legacies, and ffuneral expenses being first paid and diseharged, I give, devise and bequeath unto my said Son Mathew Haviland, whom I do hereby make, constitute and appoint whole and sole executor of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have to this my last Will and Testament subscribed and sat my hand and seal the fourteenth day of Aprill in the year of our Lord God One thousand seven hundred and thirty six.

John Haviland. (22.)

Witnesses:—
Mary Avescott,
Clem. Waldron,
Wm. Burridge.

[1] See her Will, p. 95. [2] Rector of Runington and Badialton. He married first, Mary, daughter of William Webber, of Badialton-Court, Esq., who died s. p.; and secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Bluett, Esq.; see his monument, p. 105.

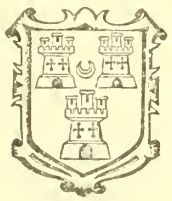
De Havillands.

"Baptisms in Wellington, 1719, September 25th. **John** (24.) the Son of **Mr. Edward Haviland** (23.) and **Mary** his wife."

"I certify that the above is an exact copy of the Entry in the Registry of Baptisms of the Parish of Wellington, Somerset.

"25th July 1850." "Henry Thurston Thomson, A.B., Curate."

Wellisford-House is the seat of Matthew Haviland Esquire. (*Moule's English Counties, Vol.* i. *p.* 434.)



Here lyeth
the body of MATTHEW HAVILAND, of this
Parish, Gentleman;
who died February 13th, 1714, Aged 53.[1]

In Memory of
MARY, the Wife of MATHEW HAVILAND,
Junior, of this Parish, Gentleman,
who was buried the 9th day of March 1732.
Aged 43.

Also of the above
MATHEW HAVILAND, OF WELLISFORD,
ESQUIRE,
who died 19th February 1737.

In Memory of
MATTHEW HAVILAND, OF WELLISFORD, ESQUIRE,[2]
who died 11th November 1753,
Aged 34.

Also of MARY, Wife of WILLIAM WEBBER, Esquire,
and Sister to MATTHEW HAVILAND, Esquire,
who died 15th October 1766, Aged 50.[3]

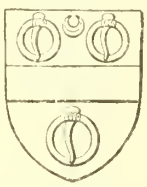
On the north wall of the nave is a mural monument of black and white marble with Arms:—Barry nebulée of six *or* and *gules*, over all on a Bend of the *first* a Lion passant of the *last*, for WEBBER: impaling, in chief, *Argent* three Towers triple-towered *sable*, differenced by a Crescent, for HAVILAND of Wellisford House; and in base of impalement, *Argent*, a Cheveron engrailed between three Martlets *sable*, for BICKLEY of Rendy. Underneath this inscription:—

Near this Stone
Lie the remains of WILLIAM WEBBER, Esquire,
of Wellisford, who died 2nd October 1777,
Aged 50.

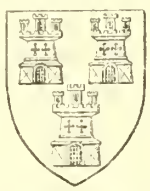
[1] (22-w.) [2] (24-c.) Administration at Doct^{s}. Comm. [3] Collinson, vol. iii. p. 20. On a mural monument.

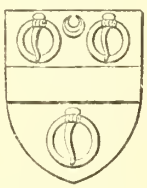
He married Mary, daughter of
Matthew Haviland, Esquire, of
Wellisford House, in this parish,
Who died 15th October 1766, aged 51.

And Elizabeth, daughter of
Edward Bickley, Gent., of Rendy,
In the parish of Oake, in this County,
Who erected this Monument to his Memory,
With an earnest request
That when it should please God
To take her from this world
She might be buried with him,
And that this common marble might convey
Their respective names to posterity.
The above named Elizabeth Webber died July 1793, aged 64.



In memory of Captain George Bacon,[1] of Harpford in this pish, Gent.,
his dear relict Mrs. Mary Bacon hath caused this to be erected.
He departed this life Octr. 15th 1690, Aged 52, who ably and faithfully
served his King and Country in divers publicke capacities and was always
ready to assist his neighbours in any private good offices. They
therefore both loved and honörd him whilst living, and when dead
his memory was dear unto them.
In memory of Mrs. Mary Bacon, Widow of the above said Capt.
George Bacon, who died the 15th day of January Anº Domi 1708.



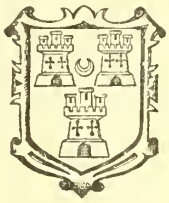


Near this place were
deposited the Remains of JOHN HAVILAND, Esquire, of Gundenham, in
this Parish.
He died 10th day of March 1786, Aged 65.
Also
Elizabeth Baker[2] and Mary Haviland,
his Sisters.
Elizabeth Baker died in September 1777,
Aged 62.
Mary Haviland died April 30th 1792,
Aged 74.

[1] Father of Hannah, wife of John Haviland, Esq. Arms of Bacon, of Somersetshire—*Argent*, a Fesse, between three round Buckles, *gules*, a Crescent for difference. See Visitations of Somersetshire, 1623 and 1672. [2] Arms of Baker, of Buckland-Sororom, co. Somerset—*Argent*, a Saltier *sable*; on a Chief of the *second* five Escallop shells *ermine*. (Coll. iii. 27.)

De Havillands.

Tomb in Chancel of Badialton Church.



Here lieth
the body of Alexander Haviland, M.A., Rector of this Church,
and Rector of the Church of Runnington,
who died the 24th November 1737, Aged 47.[1]

On a Brass in Langford-Budville Church.

In Memory of Elizabeth Haviland, Of Runington, Widow, Who
Died The 29th Day Of February 1784, Aged 88 Years,[2]
Also Of Joan Haviland Her Daughter, Who Died The 19th Day
Of January 1755, Aged 20 Years,
And Elizabeth Were, Her Daughter, Who Died The 20th Day Of
September 1755, Aged 23 Years,
Who Are All Buried In The Isle Under The Loft.

Extracted from the Registers of the Parish of Langford-Budville, Somersetshire.

Baptisms.

1689	October 23rd	John	son of Elizabeth and Mr. John Haviland.
1690	May 9th	Alexander (23–q.)	son of John Haviland, (22.) Esq., and Joan (22–q.) his wife.
1715	June 20th	*Elizabeth* (24–u.)	daughter of Hannah and John Haviland, Esq.
1716	April 30th	Mary (24–d.)	daughter of Mary and Matthew Haviland, Esq.
1717	July 29th	*Mary* (24–x.)	daughter of Hannah and John Haviland, (23–n.) Esq.
1720	October 5th	John (24–s.)	son of do. do.
1725	November 17th	Jane	daughter of Mary and Matthew Haviland, Esq.

Marriages.

1677, January 3rd, were married Mr. *John Bonner*[3] (22–s.) and Mistress Elizabeth (22–r.) daughter of Matthew Haviland, Esquire, of this parish.

1718, December 12th, were married Mr. Edward Haviland (23.) to Mistress Mary, (23–s.) daughter of Mr. John Clatworthy.

[1] Collinson, vol. iii. p. 23. [2] Elizabeth, daughter of John Bluett, second wife of the above Rev. Alex. Haviland. (23-a.) Arms of Bluett—*Or*, a Cheveron between three Eagles displayed *vert*.
[3] Arms of Bonner—*Gules*, a Crescent *ermine* within an Orle of six Martlets *or*.

1755, October 1st, were married *William Webber*, (24–e.) Esquire (of the Inner Temple), and MARY HAVILAND, (24–d.) Gentlewoman, of this parish. By George Atwood, Vicar. Witnesses:—John Webber and Daniel Bridges.

1760, September 17th, were married *Nicholas Rittherton*,[1] (24–k.) Esquire, of this parish, to JOAN HAVILAND, (24–i.) Gentlewoman. By George Atwood, Vicar. William Webber and Thomas Baker, Witnesses.

BURIALS.

1673 December 23rd **Matthew Haviland**,[2] (21.) Esquire [of Wellisford-House.]
1689 October 26th John, son of Matthew Haviland ( ).
1690 May 30th ELIZABETH, wife of MATTHEW HAVILAND. (22–x.) [Webber.]
1710 January 5th **Mrs. John Haviland**. (22–q.) [of Gundenham. Webber.]
1714 February 25th MATTHEW HAVILAND (22–w.) [of Wellisford-House].
1721 November 3rd **Mrs. Elizabeth Haviland** (21–m.) [of Wellisford-House.]
1732 March 9th MARY, (23–w.) ye wife of MATTHEW HAVILAND, Gentleman.
1736 May 12th **John Haviland**, (22.) Esquire, of Runnington [Gundenham]
1737 February 24th MATTHEW HAVILAND, (23–u.) Gentleman [of Wellisford-House.]
1739 May 4th William Haviland, Gentleman.
1742 September 17th JOHN HAVILAND, (23–n.) Esquire } of Gundenham.
do. do. do. Mrs. HANNAH HAVILAND [Bacon] }
1746 July 25th John Haviland, Gentleman.
1753 November 16th MATTHEW HAVILAND, (24–c.) Gentleman.
1755 September 26th Mrs. Elizabeth Were, (24–y.) wife of Mr. Thomas Were, and daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Haviland, was buried.
1755 [6] January 27th Mistress Joan, (24–a.) the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Haviland, of Runnington, was buried.
1769 October 17th Mrs. **Mary Haviland**, (23–s.) wife of **Edward Haviland**, (23.) Esquire, of Payton in Wellington, was buried.
1771 December 17th Mr. Matthew Haviland.
1783 October 4th **Edward Haviland**, (23.) Esquire, was buried.
1786 March 17th JOHN HAVILAND, Esquire, (24–s.) of Gundenham, was buried.
1792 May 5th Mistress Mary Haviland, (24–x.) of Gundenham do.
1802 October 4th Mr. Matthew Haviland, aged 82 (in Wooling) do.
1817 March 17th **John Haviland**, Esquire, (25.) aged 63, was buried.

Extracted from the
WILL OF JOHN HAVILAND, OF GUNDENHAM, ESQUIRE.
Proved 11th November 1802.
(In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

In the Name of God, Amen. I John Haviland, of Gundenham, in the County of Somerset, Esquire, do &c. . . . . First, I give and devise all that my manor, lands, Mansion, &c. &c., known by the name of GUNDENHAM, situate within the several Parishes of Langford-Budville, Runnington, and Ninehead-Florey, some or one of them, in the said County, together with two Tenements and three Closes

[1] Of Langford-Court. [2] Epitaph, p. 97.

of Ground called Webber's and Winter's, lying in the Parish of Langford Budville aforesaid . . . . to my son **John Haviland** (25.) and his assigns . . . . for and during the term of his natural life; and from and immediately after the decease of my said son John Haviland, To the use and behoof of my Grandson **John Haviland**, (26.) son of my said son John Haviland, and his assigns, for and during the term of his natural life, ... and from and immediately after the decease of my said Grandson John Haviland, to the use of the Heirs Male of the Body of my said Grandson John, ... and for want of such issue Male, unto any others the heirs Male of the body of said *Son* John Haviland, ... and for want of such Issue Male, I Give and Devise the said *Manor, Lands*, &c., unto **John Haviland**,[1] (26-x.) Son of my Son **James Haviland**, (25.) and his assigns, for and during the Term of his natural life; and from and immediately after the determination of that Estate, ... To the use of the Heirs Male of the Body of my said Grandson **John Haviland**, Son of my said Son **James Haviland**; and for want of or in default of such Issue Male, I give and Devise the said Manor, Lands, &c. . . . . unto my own Right Heirs for ever. . . . .

I Give and Devise unto my daughter Mary Haviland all those my Lands and tenements called Henley's and Tooze's, being parcel of the manor of Payton, within the Parish of Wellington, during her natural life; and from and after her decease I give the said Lands, &c., unto my Son **John Haviland**, his heirs and assigns, for ever. . . . .

I give unto my daughter Ann Haviland my Mansion-house, with the land and appurtenances, situate on the Cornhill in Bridgewater, for and during her natural life, and immediately after her decease unto my Son **John Haviland**, his heirs and assigns, for ever. . . . .

I give unto my daughter Ann Haviland all that my Dwelling-house No. 5, with the appurtenances, situate at Westgate Buildings, in the City of Bath. . . . .

I give unto my grandson **John Haviland**, Son of my Son **James Haviland**, Two hundred pounds, to be paid unto him on his attaining the age of twenty-one years.

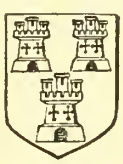
I give unto my daughter Mary Haviland my Two Dwelling-houses, situate at Eastover within Bridgewater, &c. . . . .

I give unto my Son John Haviland all my household stuff, Furniture, plate, &c. . . . . and I nominate and appoint him to be my Executor, &c. . . . .

And lastly, it is my particular request and desire that a Marble Monument may be erected in the Parish Church of Bridgewater, by and at the expense of my Son John Haviland and my daughter Ann Haviland, in Memory of me and such of my Family as have gone before me, and that the said Monument may be erected as near to the place of my interment as conveniently may be.

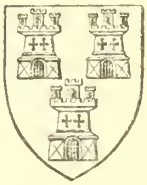
In Witness whereof I the said John Haviland the Testator have to this my last Will and Testament set my Hand and Seal this Eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and two

John Haviland. (24.)



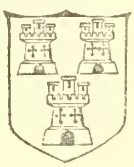
Witnesses:—
Will: Ford.
Jn°. Tucker.

[1] John Haviland, Esquire, the celebrated Civil-Engineer and Architect, who settled in America. See his baptism, at foot of p. 109.



Secundum Christi
Adventum hic expectat
JOHANNES HAVILAND
Auxilio et Bonitate
Redemptoris nostri fretus
Inter hujus vitae pericula
Securis vixit
Actimae Felicitatis
Spe confisus
Inter mortis dolores
Quietus obiit
Die 19^mo^ Martii Anno Domini 1802.
Ætatis 82.

Monument in Langford-Budville Church at side of the door.



Sacred to
the Memory of John Haviland, Esquire,[1]
who, having been many years actively and usefully employed
in the exercise of the Medical Profession,
retired to Gundenham, where
he died March 13th 1817,
Aged 62.

Inscription on Brasses in Chittlehampton Church, Devonshire.[2]

Hic iacent Johannes Coblegh et Isabella uxor eius, et nuper uxor Roberti Cornew, Armiger; qui quidem Isabella obiit xxi^o^. die Octobris Anno Domini

[1] (25.) See p. 104. [2] Arms of Cobley, of Brightley—Gyronny of eight *gules* and *sable* on a Cheveron engrailed *or*, between three Swans, with each a Cross-crosslet-fitchée in its beak *argent*, three Hurts. Crest of Cobley, of Combshead—Two Swans' heads erased, and intertwined with each a Cross-crosslet-fitchée in its beak *argent*. Lyson's History of Devon, pp. clxii., clxiii., excvii. 101—553.

mᵒcccclxbi: et Johanna bxor predicti Johannis Coblegh, qui quidem Johanna obiit bltimo die Septembris Anno Domini mᵒcccclxxxᵒ:, Quorum animabus propitietur Deus, Amen.

Hic jacent Henricus Coblegh et Alicia bxor eius, Parentes Johannis Coblegh, qui quidem Henricus obiit bltimo die mense Julii Anno Domini millessimo cccclxxᵒ, quorum animabus propitietur deus, Amen.

Monuments in the Church at Ide, Devonshire.

Here lyeth yᵉ body of John Cobley of Combshead in this Parish, Gentleman, who departed this life yᵉ 25th day of May 1725; Aged 75 years.

Here lyeth Benjamin Cobley, Gentleman, who died February 26th 1770, Aged 74.

Also in memory of
Elizabeth, yᵉ Wife of Benjamin Cobley, of this Parish, Gentleman, and Daughter of Peter Churchill, late of Shobrook, Gentleman, who died yᵉ 20th of May 1738.
Also three of his children, John, Churchill and Peter Cobley.

Sacred to the Memory of the Revᵈ. Benjamin Cobley, late Rector of Dodbrook, who died February 14th 1764, aged 40.

A.D. 1754, November the 22nd, John, the Son of the Revd. Benjamin Cobley, Rector of this Parish, and Sarah his Wife, was baptized.

A.D. 1758, January 15th, **Anne**, (25–w.) the Daughter of the Revd. **Benjamin Cobley**, (24–l.) Rector, and **Sarah** his Wife, was baptized.

A.D. 1762, October 27th, Thomas, (25–x.) the Son of the Revd. Benjamin Cobley, Rector, and Sarah his Wife, was baptized.

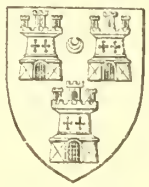
A.D. 1764, July 1st, Harriet Ley, (25–z.) the Daughter of the Revd. Benjamin Cobley, Rector, and Sarah his Wife, was baptized. (*From the Register of Baptisms of the Parish of Dodbrook, Devonshire.*)

Mr. James Habiland, (25–u.) of the parish of Bridgewater, batchelor, and **Ann Cobley**, (25–w.) of this parish, spinster, were married in this Church, by License, this 2d day of April 1781; By me John Markes, minister. Witnesses:—W. Burrow, Junr., Jas. Crossly.

"*Baptism*, 1795, August 14th, **John**, (26–x.) son of **James** (25–u.) and **Anne Habiland**, was received in Church, born the 15th December 1792. William Chafin, Vicar, and John Gardener, Curate."

"I certify the above to be true copies of the marriage of James Haviland and Anne Cobley; and of the Baptism of John, son of the said James and Ann Haviland, taken from the Registers of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton.

"Taunton, May 8th, 1844." "James Cottle, LL.D., Vicar."



Sacred to the Memory of
Mrs. Anne Haviland, Wife of James Haviland Esquire,
late of Taunton, Somersetshire;
who departed this life July the 7th, 1811, Aged 54 years.

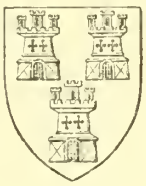
Also of
James Haviland, Esquire,
who died 7th July 1837, Aged 82 years.

Notice of Major General Thomas Cobley, of Koblefka, Russia, from Dr. Granville's "St. Petersburgh." London, 1828. *p.* 390.

"Riga is the residence of the Governor-General, the Marquess Philip Ossipovitch Paulucci, who was absent on the present occasion. This nobleman is a native of Venice, and brother to the Admiral who now [1827] commands the Austrian naval forces in the Archipelago. He began his career as an officer in the Russian army against the Turks, and having distinguished himself in some general actions, rose successively to the rank of General and Governor of Provinces, until he reached his present dignity and power. His government comprehends Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, and Pskoff. He married the daughter of General Thomas Cobley, an Englishman, who, after having served in the Russian army to the rank of Major-General, and become Governor of the province of .and married the daughter of his predecessor in that government, has retired to his estate in the neighbourhood of Odessa, where, Cincinnatus-like, he employs his time in agricultural pursuits, and the breeding of Merino sheep, of which I am told he has a flock of seven or eight thousand, the best on the Steppes. This gentleman, who, from a long residence abroad, speaks his native language with greater difficulty than the Russian or French, seems not to have lost that frank and blunt style of manners and address which characterised the Marlboroughs and Elliots. He had just arrived at Riga on a visit to his daughter, the Marchioness, having, at his advanced age [65] traversed a great part of Russia for that purpose. He called upon Count Woronzoff, and gave a flourishing account of the present state and progress of Odessa, which from an insignificant town had been changed into a place of importance by the late Duc de Richelieu, and has since been raised, by the exertions of the nobleman whom I accompanied (Count Woronzoff,) and who is Governor-General, to a rank equal to that of the principal commercial ports in the Mediterranean. He spoke also high of his friend and countryman the veteran Admiral Greigh, and of the high state of discipline of the Russian fleet under his command in the Black Sea."

De Havillands.

Obituary of John Haviland, Esquire, of Ditton Hall, Cambridgeshire.



Died, 7th January 1851, at his residence, Cambridge, aged 65, JOHN HAVILAND, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic in that University.

Dr. Haviland (26.) was descended from an ancient Norman family of Guernsey, one of whom, James de Havelland, (16.) settled at Poole, in Dorsetshire, early in the reign of Edward the Fourth. [A.D. 1471.] His posterity have resided chiefly in Somersetshire. The father of the Doctor John Haviland, (25.) Esquire, of Gundenham Manor, in that county, married Mary, (25–T.) daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Samuel Codrington Glover, Vicar of St. Mary's, Bridgewater, and died 13th March 1817, leaving the subject of this memoir his only son.

Dr. Haviland was a member of St. John's College; graduated B.A. 1807, as 12th wrangler; was subsequently made a Fellow of his College; and took the M.A. degree in 1810. In 1814, on the death of Sir Busick Harwood, he was elected Professor of Anatomy; and in 1817, vacating the Professorship of Anatomy, he succeeded Sir Isaac Pennington as Regius Professor of Physic, whereupon he proceeded M.D. He was for twenty-two years Physician to Addenbrooks Hospital, and had the chief practice as a physician in the town and county of Cambridge.

Dr. Haviland had for several years suffered under slight paralysis, consequent on a severe attack of fever in 1838, which induced him to retire from practice, and he had been in indifferent health during the last three or four months. On the evening of the 7th January he was seized with apoplexy, and survived only a few hours.

Dr. Haviland was universally esteemed and beloved. By the medical men of the town and county of Cambridge, he was regarded almost as a father. Of a sensitive temperament himself, he was very careful over the reputation of another. He was lively and unreserved in his demeanour, and had the art of placing his inferiors on an equality with himself, at the same time that he maintained, with an easy courtesy, the dignity of his position. Endowed with an ample fortune, he was a munificent contributor to the charities of the town, and was ever ready with his purse and his presence to aid in relieving the necessities of the poor, and in promoting the cause of education and religion.

The professorial chairs of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are positions of the highest importance; the occupants of those chairs are the representatives of the profession in the two great seats of learning—the connectors of medicine with the other branches of philosophy. To perform the difficult and responsible duties of such a position, Dr. Haviland was qualified in an eminent degree; and during the six-and-thirty years in which he acted as Professor, he did good service to the University and to the medical profession. His great earnestness, his high character, his sound judgment, and his thorough knowledge of the academic system, gave him great influence with the governing bodies of the University, and with those of the profession throughout the kingdom. It is entirely owing to him that the medical school at Cambridge has attained its present efficiency; indeed it may almost be said to have been founded under his auspices. As Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Haviland was the *first* to give a regular course of lectures on human anatomy in Cambridge, and as Regius Professor of Physic, he was the *first* to give lectures on pathology and the practice of physic. Before his time, the proceedings in physic were merely nominal—a few questions put *vivâ voce* constituting the only examination. At his

suggestion, and by his efforts, a lengthened and systematic course of study has been required, rigid examinations have been instituted, and lectures on various branches of medicine and collateral sciences have been regularly given in the medical school of the University.

Dr. Haviland was, moreover, a good classical scholar, and was remarkable for the elegant style in which he conducted the keeping acts and conferred the degrees. He did not contribute much to medical literature, his only publications consisting of a Synopsis of his Course of Lectures on Anatomy, and "Some Observations concerning the Fever which prevailed in Cambridge during the Spring of 1815."[1] Dr. Haviland was also a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

His body was interred on Tuesday, the 14th January, in the Church adjoining his estate at Ditton, near Cambridge.

He married 31st March 1819, Louisa, (26–T.) youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Rev. George Pollen,[2] of Little-Bookham Manor, co. Surrey, and has left issue five sons, the eldest son and heir being the Rev. John Haviland, (27.) of Ditton Hall, M.A. of St. John's College.—(*Gent.'s Mag., p.* 205.)

Royal Licence to Thomas William Aston Haviland to take the name of Burke in addition to that of Haviland, and quarter the Arms of Burke with those of Haviland, as the sole Representative in blood of the Right Honourable EDMUND BURKE.[3]

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, Sir **Isaac Heard**, Knight, GARTER Principal King of Arms, and **George Harrison**, Esquire, CLARENCEUX, King of Arms of the South East and West Parts of England, from the River Trent Southwards, send Greeting. **Whereas** His Royal Highness the **Prince Regent** by Warrant[4] under His **Mastey's** Royal Signet and the Sign Manual of His Royal Highness, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, bearing date the Sixth day of April instant, signified unto HENRY THOMAS HOWARD MOLYNEUX HOWARD, Esquire, commonly called the Right Honorable LORD HENRY THOMAS HOWARD MOLYNEUX HOWARD, Deputy (with the Royal approbation) to his brother the Most Noble BERNARD EDWARD DUKE OF NORFOLK, Earl Marshal and Here-

[1] This paper is printed in the 4th volume of the Medical Transactions. [2] See Burke's Landed Gentry, Haviland of Ditton Hall, and Berry's Hampshire Genealogies, Art. Pollen. Arms of POLLEN:—*Azure*, on a Bend cottised *or*, between six Lozenges *argent*, each charged with an Escalop *sable*, six Escalops *vert*. [3] This Document should have been printed on p. 93, with the other evidences of this branch. [4] The Warrant is signed by the Prince Regent, countersigned by Lord Sidmouth, and was published in the Gazette of the 25th April, 1818.

ditary Marshal of England, that He had been pleased to give and grant unto **Thomas William Aston Haviland** (26–R.) of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, only Child and Heir of **Thomas Haviland** (25–P.) Esquire, deceased, late Major of the Forty-fifth Regiment of Foot, by **Mary** (25–O.) his Wife, also deceased, sole child of **Patrick French** (24–M.) late of Loughrea, in the County of Galway, Esquire, and **Julia** (24–L.) his Wife, which **Julia** was the only child who left surviving Issue of **Richard Burke** (23–G.) of Dublin, in the County of Dublin, and *Sister* of the late Right Honorable **Edmund Burke** (24–K.) of Butler's-Court, **Beaconsfield,** in the County of Buckingham, sometime one of His Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, also deceased—His **Majesty's** Royal Licence and Authority that he the said **Thomas William Aston Haviland** (26–R.) *being the sole representative in blood* of his Maternal Grandmother the said Julia French, formerly Julia Burke (24–L.) as well as *of her brother* the said Right Honorable **Edmund Burke** (24–K.) may out of respect to the memory of his said late Grandmother, and also *specially to evince his veneration for the memory of that most distinguished Statesman, his Great-Uncle,* the said Right Honorable **Edmund Burke,** take and use the Surname of **Burke** in addition to and after that of **Haviland,** and bear the **Arms of Burke** quarterly with those of **Haviland,** such Arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms and recorded in the Heralds Office, otherwise the said Royal Licence and Permission to be void and of none effect. And forasmuch as His Lordship did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the Twentieth day of April instant, authorize and direct Us to exemplify the Armorial Ensigns of Burke accordingly: Know ye therefore that We the said GARTER and CLARENCEUX, in obedience to the said Royal Command, in pursuance of the said Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted, do by these Presents exemplify to the said **Thomas William Aston Haviland,** now **Thomas William Aston Haviland-Burke** (26–R.) the Arms following, that is to say, First and Fourth **Burke;** Videlicet, Or, a Cross Gules, in the dexter Canton a dexter Hand,[1] couped at the Wrist Sable. Second and Third **Haviland,** Argent three Towers triple-towered Sable. And the Crest of Burke, Viz^t., On a Wreath of the Colours, A Cat sejant Proper collared, and chain reflexed over the back Or; as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said **Thomas William Aston Haviland-Burke,** according to the tenor of the said Royal Warrant and the Laws of Arms. In Witness whereof We the said GARTER and CLARENCEUX Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed Our Names and affixed the Seals of our several Offices this thirtieth day of April, in the Fifty-eighth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord **George** the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland **King,** Defender of the Faith, and in the year of Our **Lord** One thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Isaac Heard Garter (L.S.), Principal King of Arms.
George Harrison Clarenceux (L.S.), King of Arms.

[Endorsed.]

Recorded in the College of Arms, London, and Examined therewith this 19th day of June, 1818.

Ralph Bigland, Norroy and Register.

George Nayler, York Herald, Gencalogist of the Bath.

[1] From an inspection of the Arms constantly used by Edmund Burke on his plate and seals, and those placed by his Executors on his tomb in Beaconsfield Church, we are convinced that this should be blazoned "in the dexter Canton *A Lion rampant* Sable."

Guernsey Evidences.

(A.D. 1638.)

Nous Jehan Vicomte Scudamore Ambassadeur de Sa Majeste de la Grand' Bretagne pres le Roy Tres-chrestien: Prions tous Monarques, Roys, Princes, Potentats, Gouverneurs de Provinces, Capitaines (soit ou par mer ou par terre), Gardes des Ponts, Ports et passages et tous autres à qu'il appartiendra, de laisser librement et seurement aller et revenir, passer et repasser le Sieur Jacques de Haviland, (21–a.) un de nos Secretaires, avec son bagage, lequel s'en va en l'Isle de Garnsey, et ne luy faire ny souffrir estre faict aucun trouble ny empeschement. Au Contraire luy donner toute faveur et assistance si besoing est: Promettans rendre et faire rendre la pareille toutes et quantes fois que requis en serons.

Faict à Paris ce 10me Juillet 1638.

(L.S.) J. Scudamore.

Par commandement de mond[t] Seigneur L'Ambassadeur,

Fr. Wyrley.

(*From the original in the possession of Colonel de Havilland.*)

(L.S.) (A.D. 1640.)

These are to signify and declare, That the Bearer heerof James Havilland, Esquire, (21–a.) is a Servant to our Souveraigne Lord King Charles beeing sworne a Sewer to his Majestye. In which place hee is at all times to bee ready to do his Majestye service, when therunto hee shall bee required, according to his Oath and dutye. And for that cause hee is to enjoy all such Previledges, Immunityes, ffranchises, &c., as to other his Majesty's Servants of that rank and Quality doe belong. Wherof I require and advise all his Majesty's Officers and Loveing Subjects whatsoever to take notice as there shall be occasion, and to bee very cautious how they doe any Act to the prejudice, hindrance or molestation of the sayd James Havilland, that may any way infringe the Previledges wherwith, as beeing his Majesty's servant, hee is invested. Given under my hand and seale at the Court at Whitehall the 16th of June 1640. Pembroke and Montgomery.

To all Maiors, Justices, Jurats, Bayliffes, Constables, and to all other his Majesty's Officers and loving Subjects whatsoever whom it may concerne.

(*From the original in the possession of Colonel de Havilland.*)

(A.D. 1643.)

Die Mercurii: Martii, 22°, 164$\frac{3}{4}$

At y[e] Committee of y[e] Lords and Commons for y[e] Saftye of y[e] Kingdome.

By Vertue of an Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament wee doe Constitute and appoynt Mr. Peter Beavoir des Granges; Mr. James de Havillant (21–a.); Mr. John de Quettevill, junior; Mr. Peter Carey; Mr. Josue Gosselin; Mr. James Merchant; Mr. Eleazer Merchant; Mr. Tho. Dobree; Mr. Hen. de la March; Mr. Peter Beavoir de bosch; Mr. John Renouf; Mr. Andrew Monamy; or any sixe or more of them, to Commande and Governe y[e] Islande of Garnsey, and y[e] Castle there, as likewise the Two adjacent Isles of Aldernay and Sarke beelonging thereunto, and to execute all authority and power necessary for y[e] defence, government and custodie of y[e] sayd Islande, &c., to y[e] use of y[e] King's Majestie and y[e] Kingdom of England according

to y^e^ Lawes and Customes in force in that Islande and according to y^e^ Instructions herunto annex't, Strictly charginge and requiring y^e^ Bayliffe and all other Officers of y^e^ sayd Islande as likwise all Captayns, Commanders of Fortes or Shipps, and all other his Majesty's officers and lovinge Subjects there residinge, or which shall reside in or repayre to y^e^ sayd Island of Garnsey to bee obedient, aiding, and assisting to y^e^ sayd Mr. Peter Beavoir and y^e^ rest aforenamed in y^e^ Execution of this Commission, and for their so doinge this shalbee a sufficient warrant.

BOLINGBROKE. GILBT. GERRARD. W. SAY & SEALE.
JO. PYM. HENRY MARTEN.

(*From the original in the possession of Colonel de Havilland.*)

Instructions for Mr. Peter Beavoir, and the rest of y^e^ Comissioners within named.

1. You shall seize upon y^e^ Person of Sir Peter Osburne, Knight, deputy Governour of y^e^ Islande of Garnsey, and upon y^e^ Castle now in his Custodye, and you shall send him in safe Custodye to y^e^ Parliament to answer such offences, contempts, and other misdemeanours, as shall be objected agaynst him.

2. You shall take into your custodye, by inventorye, all monye, plate, and other goodes beelonging to y^e^ sayd Sir Peter Osburne, and keepe the same till further directions be given by this Committee, or the Parliament.

3. You shall appoynt One (or more) Captayne and Commanders in cheife and other subordinate Officers over all y^e^ Traynd Bands of y^e^ said Islande, who shall leade, conduct, and exercise y^e^ Souldiers according to the discipline of Warre.

4. You shall by force of armes take into your possession y^e^ Castle, and fight with, kill and slaye all that shall make any resistance to you in y^e^ execution of this Commission, and shall keepe y^e^ same Castle to y^e^ use of y^e^ King and Kingdome of England.

5. You shall oppose and suppresse all forces which shall arrive in y^e^ same Islande without authority and consent of both Houses of Parliament.

6. You shall further and assist all y^e^ Shipps which shalbee sent by authority of both Houses of Parliament for y^e^ defence of y^e^ Islande, and guarding of y^e^ Seas, and protection of his Majesty's good subjects in those parts.

7. You shall seize upon y^e^ persons and estates of all such as stand in defence of y^e^ said Sir Peter Osburne, and all others that have, or shall make warre agaynst y^e^ Parliament.

8. You shall collect the Rents and other proffits beelonging to y^e^ Governour of y^e^ said Islande, and shall imploy the same for y^e^ defence therof and other publick charges.

9. You shall seize upon all Shipps, barkes, and all goods and provisions which shalbee imployed for releife of y^e^ said Castle, Islande, or Forte, beeing in Actuall warr agaynst y^e^ Parliament, or who have any way aided and assisted those which are in such actuall warr.

10. You shall from time to time advertise both Houses of Parliament or this Committee of your proceedings herin, and execute such further instructions as you shall receave from them.

11. You shall grant and dispose all such Licenses for transporting any Commodityes for y^e^ releife and supplye of that Islande out of y^e^ Kingdome of England as by Law are warranted in such manner as shall stand with justice, and a due respect to y^e^ good of y^e^ said Islande and the Inhabitants therof.

W. SAY & SEALE. BOLINGBROKE. GILBT. GERRARD.
JO. PYM. HENRY MARTEN.

(*From the original in the possession of Colonel de Havilland.*)

(A.D. 1643.)

Recit de laCaptivité de MM. Pierre de Beauvoir, Sieur des Granges, James de Havilland (21-a.) et Pierre Careye, et de la miraculeuse délivrance que Dieu leur donna le Dimanche, 3 Decembre, 1643.[1]

Le Samedi, 21 jour d'Octobre, 1643, environ les 10 heures du matin, le Capitaine Bowden arriva sur le banc avec son vaisseau, lequel ayant posè l'ancre au lieu ordinaire, envoya présentement son bâteau à Fermains, équippé de 10 ou 12 hommes, où M. le Lieutenant-Gouverneur et MM. les Commis du Parlement et plusieurs autres personnes fûmes le rencontrer, où étant arrivés, le boatswain du bâteau délivra une lettre de la part du dit Bowden à M. le Lieutenant, qui s'adressoit à lui et aux Commis, par laquelle il les désiroit de se transporter au bord de son vaisseau, pour conférer ensemble de la part du Comte de Warwick, notre Gouverneur, sur quelque chose qui concernoit le bien de cet Etat, feignant par icelle lettre d'être indisposé et ne pouvoir venir lui même à terre. Sur celà M. le Lieutenant envoya le Capitaine Tho. Sippins au bord du dit Bowden, pour apprendre des nouvelles, et l'informer de l'état de l'Angleterre, et principalement pour le désirer d'aller prendre un navire qui étoit venu de Weymue et arrivé en cette Isle le Mercredi 18e du mois susdit, chargé de victuailles pour le Château, ancré proche de Brehon, hors l'atteinte du canon de terre, lequel Capitaine Sippins, étant arrivé au bord du dit Bowden, trouva bien du changement, car il fut detenu prisonnier par le dit Bowden, lequel depuis 15 jours qu'il avoit sorti de cette Isle au service de MM. du Parlement, s'en étant allé à Dertemue, se rebella et se donna au Prince Maurice, avec promesse qu'il lui fit de venir en cette Isle et surprendre par finesse les Lieutenant et Commis. Or le dit Bowden voyant que ni le dit Lieutenant ni Commis n'étoient point allés au bord de son navire, il renvoya pour la seconde fois son bâteau à Fermains, équippé comme auparavant, où le dit Boatswain ne nous trouvant point, s'achemina chez M. le Lieutenant où M. des Granges et moi, Pierre Careye, achevions de diner avec lui. Etant arrivé, il nous apporta encore une lettre du dit Bowden, par laquelle il insistoit à requerir les dits Sieurs Lieutenant et Commis de venir à bord pour le sujet déclaré ci-dessus, et que pour le navire du Roi il en feroit aisément prise. Ce qu'ayant considéré ensemble, pour avancer l'entreprise nous prîmes résolution, MM. des Granges, de Havilland et moi, d'aller à bord, et partîmes ensemble de chez M. le Lieutenant pour aller à Fermains prendre bâteau: où il est à remarquer que, par le chemin, nous entrâmes en soupcon de la trahison, nous entredemandant souvent que vouloient dire ces diverses lettres, et que Bowden ne seroit point venu à terre; mais Dieu ne permit point que nous approfondissions assez pour rompre notre voyage, principalement d'autant que M. des Granges, qui connoissoit mieux que M. de Havilland et moi ceux de l'équipage qui l'avoient apporté en l'Isle il n'y avoit que 15 jours, nous assuroit que c'étoit des gens qu'il avoit reconnus si honnêtes et fidèles qu'il ne pouvoit se persuader qu'ils eussent voulu penser à telle perfidie. Sur celà nous nous embarquâmes dans un bâteau de cette Isle et arrivâmes à bord, où Capitaine Bowden nous reçut à bras ouverts, et nous mena dans la chambre où étoient deux Capitaines pour le Roi, qui nous montrèrent leur Commission qu'ils avoient du Prince Maurice pour reduire les Isles en l'obéissance du Roi, à quoi ils nous sollicitèrent fort de nous employer, avec plusieurs belles promesses le faisant, et menaces si nous refusions: mais (Dieu merci) ils ne prévalurent aucunement sur nous, leur déclarant que nous serions tant que nous vivrions fidèles au Roi et à son Parlement; lesquels, nonobstant, nous traitèrent fort courtoisement et avec honneur. La nuit étant venue, un des Capitaines, nommé Jones, s'embarqua dans le bâteau du navire, pour aller au bord du navire de Weymue, pour leur donner à connoître leur intention à

[1] This narrative was written by Mr. Peter Carey.

l'occasion de leur venue. Mais, par la providence de Dieu, dès que le bâteau approcha du navire ils firent une telle peur à ceux du bord, qu'ils ne leur permirent d'approcher, nonobstant qu'ils les assurassent qu'ils étoient amis; lesquels désancrèrent aussitôt et firent voile pour S^{t} Malo. Ceque le dit Capitaine Jones voyant, retourna à bord de notre vaisseau, et en chemin rencontra le bâteau du Château allant au bord du Bramble, lequel de peur ils firent retourner, ce que le Capitaine ayant déclaré à Bowden et Simson, ils prirent la résolution de s'acheminer pour Jersey, pour tâcher de surprendre les Lieutenant et Commis de la dite Isle. Mais notre Lieutenant prévint leur trahison par un bâteau qu'il envoya, le même jour que fûmes pris, à Serk, Jersey, et S^{t} Malo pour en donner avis.

Le Mardi suivant nous retournâmes en cette Isle avec une Flague blanche sur la poupe du navire, et ancrâmes sous la faveur du Château, où Capitaine Bowden envoya son bâteau pour avertir Sir Peter qu'il nous avoit prisonniers. Le soir venu, il s'y transporta lui-même avec le Capitaine Simson, où ils furent très bien venus, tant à cause de la revolte du dit Bowden que principalement à cause des prisonniers qu'il avoit à bord; lesquels Sir Peter lui dit qu'il vouloit avoir à quelque condition que ce fût, étant grandement important pour le service de sa Majesté et pour la réduction de l'Isle que demeurassions prisonniers au Château: ce qui désagréa beaucoup aux dits Capitaines, d'autant que leur avions offert 50 Jacobus pour nous mettre prisonniers à Dertemue, toutefois ils furent contraints d'y céder, nonobstant notre dite offre et les exécrables serments que Bowden nous avoit faits de nous mener en Angleterre. Environ minuit les dits Capitaines retournèrent du Château assez mal contents, principalement Simson, d'autant que Sir Peter l'avoit laissé découvert le tems qu'il fut en sa présence, quoiqu'il fût l'un des Capitaines du Roi.

Le Mercredi suivant 25^{e} du dit mois d'Octobre, Sir Peter envoya son bâteau au bord du dit Bowden, équippé de 7 ou 8 hommes, sur lesquels commandoit Jean Chamberlain, lequel, environ les neuf à dix heures de nuit, nous fit embarquer dans son bâteau, et nous porta au Château, où nous atterâmes par le côté de l'Est, montant par une échelle de 32 pas de haut, et fûmes recus par M. le Portier, accompagné d'une garde d'environ 40 hommes armés et 10 ou 12 sans armes, entre lesquels étoient les fils de Sir Peter, le Ministre et M. Andros, d'où nous fûmes menés par la [garde] dedans la salle, où Sir Peter nous vit à son grand contentement, nous regardant avec le Capitaine Darell du balcon qui regarde dans la salle: de là aussitôt nous fûmes menés dans un des logemens du donjon, le plus bas sauf la basse-fosse, lieu tellement sousterrein et humide que nos cheveux en étoient tous mouillés, où nous ne voyions le jour qu'au travers du pertuis de la clef, où nous fut donné pour passer la nuit trois chandelles, trois méchans coussins à mettre sous nos têtes, et une couverture toute rompue qui nous remplit de poux, sur laquelle étant endormis, environ les une ou deux heures après minuit les Capitaines Simson et Bowden arrivèrent en notre prison, lequel Bowden nous ayant apperçus en si pauvre équipage, soit que ce fût par feintise ou par un remord de conscience, il jeta un hurlement comme un taureau, et se prit à embrasser M. des Granges, proférant ces mêmes paroles: "Oh! Gentlemen, do I see you in this case?" et là dessùs prit congé et s'en alla avec le Capitaine Simson, que nous remerciâmes pour l'honorable entretien qu'il nous avoit fait.

Le lendemain, qui étoit le Jeudi, environ les onze heures, on nous apporta du lard et des pois à diner, deux biscuits et environ une quarte de bière; environ deux heures après midi on changea grande quantité de vieille mêche qui étoit à la chambre de dessus nous, et l'apporta-t-on au lieu où nous étions; ce qui étant fait, nous fûmes remués tous trois en la chambre de dessus, Dieu ne permettant point en sa grande bonté et providence que nous fussions séparés, qui étoit la chose que nous craignions le plus; en laquelle aître nous n'avions pour toute vue qu'une petite fenêtre reguardant vers le Nord-est.

Le soir étant venu, on nous apporta pour notre souper de la purée de pois, avec deux biscuits et environ une quarte de bierre: après nous étendîmes sur la place environ vingt pacquets de mêches, que le portier nous avoit laissés à la chambre pour nous coucher dessus; et dans . . . . jours après, ils nous prêtèrent deux traversains à mettre sous nos têtes, qui nous servirent les quatre premieres nuits que nous couchâmes sur la place, mais dès la seconde nuit ils nous ôtèrent notre mêche, de peur que nous n'en fissions usage. Alors Dieu nous mit en l'ésprit de penser à nous échapper, regrettant que nous ne nous étions servi de la dite mêche. De jour à autre, nous pensions aux meilleurs moyens, priant Dieu assiduellement de nous y conduire par son bon Esprit et nous y adresser en sa sagesse.

Pour toucher quelque chose de notre entretien, il nous étoit alloué deux petites moluës demi cuites, avec un peu de beure figé, à cause de l'excessif froid qu'il faisoit, et environ une quarte de bière et deux biscuits fort petits: pour souper, un petit plat de gruau et d'eau bouillie pour potage, deux biscuits et une quarte de bière.

Au Mardi, de pois germés et du lard pourri que nous renvoyâmes, étant impossible d'en manger; biscuit et bière à l'ordinaire: à souper un petit plat de purée des dits pois, et bière et pain à l'ordinaire.

Au Mercredi comme au Lundi.

Au Jeudi comme au Mardi.

Au Vendredi comme au Lundi et Mercredi.

Au Samedi un plat de froment bouilli avec de puante graisse; pain et bière à l'ordinaire, et à souper comme au Mercredi.

Au Dimanche un morceau de bœuf salé et de mauvais lard, pain et bière à l'ordinaire pour le diner, et au souper comme au Mercredi.

Mais quinze jours après notre arrivée au Château la bière nous manqua, et tout depuis ne nous fut alloué qu'une pinte de vin de Gascoigne pour nous trois par jour, et de l'eau de puits salée ou de la pluie detrempée avec de la chaux, causé par un coup de canon qui fut tiré du fort de la Roque des chèvres, qui abattit partie d'une muraille dans les citernes; de laquelle eau étant contraints de boire à cause tant du poisson, potage et pois salés que nous mangions, notre nature en devint tellement alterée que nous sentions nos forces grandement se diminuer, n'ayant pu étancher notre soif l'espace d'un mois, ce qui me fut plus insupportable qu'aux deux autres, me trouvant tellement brulé de soif que je fus contraint de désirer Sir Peter par écrit de m'allouer un peu de bière, à cause de la grande maladie dont j'avois été travaillé l'espace de dix jours; à quoi il consentit, et fit commandement qu'on me donnât une pinte de bière par repas; ce qui nous aida à tous trois grandement.

Quant pour notre coucher, les quatres premieres nuits ce fut sur la place, avec un traversain, et partie du dit tems de la mêche sur nous. Après ce tems là le Capitaine Darell nous prêta un lit, matelas, couverture et linceuls.

Or, environ dix jours après notre venue, M. de Havilland proposa de faire moyen de nous échapper par notre fenêtre avec la mêche qui étoit à l'âtre de dessous nous, mais ce qui ne fut pas présentement résolu. Mais après avoir par diverses fois imploré l'assistance de l'Eternel, et murement pensé à la chose, à la fin Dieu nous mit au cœur unanimement de nous resoudre à nous hazarder, et alors commençames à regretter que n'avions caché 9 ou 10 pacquets de la mêche, qu'on nous avoit laissée à coucher dessus, dedans un vieux coffre qui étoit dedans notre logis plein de vieux flax, que, si nous eussions fait, nous étions découverts, car dans 5 ou 6 jours après notre résolution ils vuidèrent les dits flax et ôtèrent après le coffre. Alors nous reconnûmes que c'étoit la faveur de Dieu de ne nous avoir point mis dans l'esprit d'en reserver.

Après il nous survint une autre chose, qui pensa nous mettre entièrement hors d'espérance de nous sauver, car le portier fit faire une forte croisée de fer à notre fenêtre, par laquelle nous croyions du commencement avec eux qu'il fut impossible de

passer, mais après avoir éprouvé de nuit que nos têtes y passoient, nous continuâmes nos resolutions de nous hazarder, priant Dieu jour et nuit de bénir notre dessein, à l'effectuement duquel dessein nous commençâmes le Jeudi 23 Novembre 1643 à couper avec nos coutcaux le plancher, y travaillant environ 3 heures par jour, l'un d'entre nous étant toujours au guet, pendant que les deux autres travailloient; et le Lundi suivant 27e du dit mois nous achevâmes le coupement du dit plancher, lequel nous remîmes si bien, que notre gardien ne put s'en appercevoir lorsqu'il nous apportoit à manger.

Le dit jour nous fîmes deux petits pertuis dans le plâtre, pour voir si nous avions coupé droit sur la mêche, et si nous pouvions en atteindre, ce qu'étant fait, dans demie heure après et le matin suivant, le portier avec nombre de ses soldats ouvrît la porte de l'aître de dessous nous, qui nous causa une grande peur, craignans qu'ils n'apperçussent les trous que nous avions faits dedans le plâtre et ce qui en était tombé bas par le percement du dit plâtre; mais (Dieu soit loué) ils n'en eurent aucune connoissance.

Le Jeudi suivant 30e du dit mois, jour de lune nouvelle, environ les trois heures après midi nous rompîmes le plâtre, et par l'ouverture que nous avions faite, nous attirâmes 14 ou 15 pacquets de vieille mêche, dont partie étoit encore bonne et partie pourrie, ce que nous fîmes avec l'aide d'un grand clou que nous trouvâmes en notre chambre, lequel nous ployâmes et attachâmes à un bout de sap, que nous coupâmes d'un tenvre bord de sap, qui étoit cloué au chevet de notre chalet: laquelle mêche nous cachâmes sous notre lit, jusques après souper, de laquelle nous en fîmes trois longueurs, la premiere à trois cordons d'environ 19 à 20 brasses pour descendre depuis notre fenêtre jusqu'au bas du donjon, la seconde de deux cordons d'environ 10 brasses, pour descendre la premiere muraille, la troisieme comme la seconde pour descendre la derniere muraille, ce que nous achevâmes environ les onze heures, auquel tems après avoir imploré l'aide de Dieu nous nous disposâmes pour descendre, mais la sérénité de la nuit ne nous le permit, l'air étant tellement clair que nous voyions les centinelles de toutes parts, et impossible que nous n'eussions été découverts. L'heure de la marée étant passée nous fûmes contraints de remettre nos mêches sous le lit et nous coucher, pas sans grande amertume, à cause de l'appréhension que nous avions, que le lendemain quelques uns allassent à l'aître de dessous nous, ce que Dieu ne permit.

Le lendemain la nuit nous étions en aussi belle espérance, mais la nuit se trouva aussi claire que la précédente.

Le Samedi au soir, l'heure de la marée étant venue comme nous nous préparions à jeter notre premiere corde pour l'attacher, le tems étant très favorable à cause de la grande obscurité qu'il faisoit, le portier, tout d'un subit, commence à éveiller les soldats et redoubler ses gardes, pensant que M. de Saumarez et les deux Capitaines des navires du Roi, que étoient posés à Perèche dussent arriver cette nuit là au Château, et par la providence de Dieu il posa une garde à la demi-lune de dessus notre fenêtre, où nous devions de nécessité passer: ce qui nous causa une amertume inexprimable, et nous mit entièrement hors d'espérance d'échapper, à cause de la mer qui mortissoit, ainsi résolûmes d'aller nous coucher en grande perplexité.

Le Dimanche au matin 3e jour de Decembre, jour qui ne doit être jamais oublié de la posterité pour en remercier l'Eternel, le tems étant extraordinairement serein, environ les dix heures du matin nous apperçumes par notre fenêtre les deux susdits navires du Roi approchant du château; et le Sr Saumarez qui s'embarqua dans un des bâteaux et arriva environ midi au Château, où il fut reçu avec grande joye et acclamations des soldats, qui espéroient par la venue des navires avoir aisément l'Isle; ce que nous craignions aussi beaucoup nous mêmes, vu la grande distraction que nous savions qui y étoit, laquelle crainte prévalut tellement en nous que le resentiment de la misère en laquelle nous voyions notre pauvre Isle prête à tomber nous faisoit pleurer

amèrement tous trois, et d'avantage à cause qu'il étoit impossible de leur assister. M. des Granges le premier proposa de nous hazarder à nous échapper par la porte de bas, ce que ne fut pas présentement résolu entre nous, à cause de la difficulté, et hnmainement de l'impossibilité que nous y voyions: toutefois après avoir invoqué l'aide et l'assistance de l'Eternel, comme nous achevions de diner, nous nous y résolûmes unanimement tous trois. Tout à l'instant nous prîmes nos cordes de mêches et en attachâmes une an pilier qui est au milieu de notre loge, et en laissâmes pendre un bout dans le pertuis qu'avions fait, avec laquelle nous nous coulâmes dans l'aître de dessous, où étant descendus et écoutant à la porte, nous oyions le bruit des soldats tout à l'entour de nous.

Par après M. de Havilland prit une barre de fer qui étoit là, et commença à fausser le crampon de la serrure, ce qu'étant fait comme on achevoit de souner en ville pour le prêche du soir, M. des Granges sortant pour regarder par dessns la mnraille, pour voir si la plateforme du boulevart de la tour Careye étoit sans personnes, il apperçut sortant de la ditc tour Careye notre gardien Nicholas Stinquer, venant vers lui la tête baissée, qui nous fit derechef retirer dans notre pertuis, où ayant tardé encore environ un quart d'heure, nous ressortîmes, et trouvant le chemin libre, nous courûmes au premier canon reguardant l'Onest, où ayant attaché notre mêche, et M. des Granges allant pour se jeter le premier à val, il apperçut au dessous trois personnes qui faisoient la garde, ce qui nous fit en hâte détacher notre dite mêche; et alors MM. des Granges et de Havilland eussent voulu retourner à notre loge, mais je les en empêchai, et les fis venir au Sud de la dite plateforme de la tour Careye, par où nous descendîmes la première et la seconde muraille, les gardes qui avoient été placées en ce lieu là ayant, par la providence de Dien, quitté leurs postes, et retirées à tabacquer avec la garde qui étoit proche dn jardin au portier.

Lorsque nous fûmes descendus la seconde maraille nous nous encourûmes, la cotoyant, sans qu'en tout ce tems là aucune personne nous écriât, premier que nous vinssions environ le passage du Châtean, où alors Jean Chamberlain, qui étoit sur la porte, nous apperçut, et présentement se mit à crier:—"Fire, fire, the prisoners are running away." Tout aussitôt ils déchargérent des canons sur nons, les uns chargés de grosses balles, les autres de menu trait, qui tomboient à l'entour de nous sans nous blesser, Dieu soit loué:—et ainsi à petits pas, ne pouvant aller plus vîte, nous arrivâmes par les degrés du Sud snr la Chaussée, où, étant reconnus, quelques uns en furent porter les nonvelles dans l'Eglise, d'où présentement tout le monde vuida, et vint nous rencontrer et recevoir avec des acclamations et expressions de joye inénarrables: de quoi Dieu soit éternellement béni, comme l'auteur d'une si miraculeuse délivrance.

Ce qui est principalement miraculeux et remarquable en cette délivrance, est, que les guets du Sud-est et du Sud, par où nous descendîmes, par la providence de Dieu laissèrent tous deux leur poste immédiatement avant notre descente, et allèrent joindre la sentinelle de l'Ouest, tellement qne, Dieu merci, ils ne nous virent point, ce qui nous eût été impossible d'éviter, s'ils eussent gardé leurs quartiers.

Item, comme nous courions sur la plateforme de la Tour Careye, pour descendre les murailles, il y avoit, comme nous avons été informés depuis, nn jeune gentilhomme Normand qui nous apperçut fuir, lequel, pensant que ce fut son cousin avec deux autres qui s'enfuissent, ne dit mot, et ainsi ne fûmes découverts.

D'abondant, lorsque nous vinmes sur le gallet du Château, commandement étant fait qu'on eût à tirer sur nons et nous tuer, il est à remarquer que le feu manqua six fois au canon, durant lequel tems nous eûmes le loisir de sortir de dessus le dit gallet; dans lequel si on eût tiré lorsque nous y étions, en tout apparence hnmaine il eût été impossible d'échapper à la mort; attendu que les menues pierres n'eussent manqué à nous gâter.

Et finalement faut nous ressouvenir de l'information que Capitaine Sippins, qui s'échappa depuis de Jersey, nous fit: savoir, que dès que nous fûmes échappés du Château, Amice Andros vint voir le dit Sippins, lequel lui jura, que si nous eussions tardé encore demie heure, nous eussions été pendu tous trois, et qu'il avoit apporté ordre du Roi pour cet effet. Ce qui nous a été vérifié par diverses autres personnes auxquelles le dit Andros l'a de même déclaré.

A Dieu seul en soit la gloire. Amen.

(L.S.) (A.D. 1649.)

These are to will and require you upon sight hereof to permit and suffer the bearer hereof, James Haviland, (21–a.) to transport himself from any port of England into the Island of Guernsey, and from thence to returne when he shall have occasion, without any your Letts or interruptions, of which you are not to fayle, and for which this shall be your warrant

Given at the Councell of State at Whitehall, this 15th of November 1649.

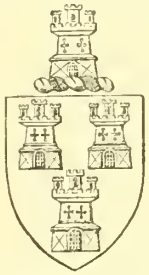
Signed in the Name and by order of the Councell of State appointed by authority of Parliament,

John Bradshawe, President.

To the Commissioners of the Customes, and to all other Officers of the ports and Customes, And alsoe to all Colonells, Captaines, and Commanders of any Fort, Guarrison, Ship, or any other forces, either by sea or land, in the obedience of the Parlament.

(*From the original in the possession of Colonel de Havilland.*)

Monument in the North Transept[1] *of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.*

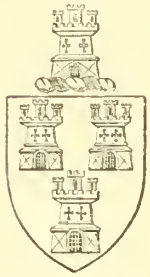


Hic sepultus jacet
ACOBUS DE HAVILLAND
Sarniæ, Generosus,
Curiæq, regiæ ibidem Iusticiarius,
Vir scientiâ et Pietate conspicuus,
A Patria
Ad Regem Carolum II^dum^ Legatus,
Post Sexaginta duos Annos, et tres Menses,
Virtutis tulit Præmium,
Fato Succumbens 22^ndo^ die Octobris,
Anno Domini, mdclxxiv.
Cujus Filius Iohannes De Havilland
Patris Memoriæ Sacrum
Hoc marmor posuit.

[1] Called the Rutland Chapel.—Ashmole's Hist. of Berkshire, vol. iii. p. 179; Pote's Hist. of Windsor, p. 379-vii.

Chronicle of the De Havillands.

Inscription on a Monument in the Church of St. Peter-Port, Guernsey.

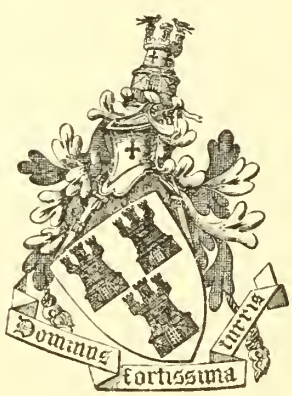


SIR PETER DE HAVILLAND, KNIGHT,[1]
born the 7th November 1747; died the 14th April 1821.
Sworn ADVOCATE in 1770, JURAT in 1785, and BAILIFF OF GUERNSEY in 1810.
He filled those offices with Honor and Fidelity:
A consistent CHRISTIAN and a warm Friend
His Heart glowed with all the Social Virtues that adorn private life;
His six Children thus record his Worth 1830.

He married 2d May 1771
CARTERETTE,[2] daughter of The Reverend THOMAS FIOTT Rector of St. Martins, and of
MARY daughter of ELISHA LE MARCHANT of the Haye-du-pints.
She was truly a help-mate worthy of her husband,
and after 18 years of happy wedlock, died suddenly
12th October 1780, at the early age of 39.
Her mortal remains were deposited in St. Andrew's Church under the Rohais pew.
This remembrance of a loved and revered mother is inscribed by her children.

After remaining a widower 7 years he married, 26th October 1796,
EMELIA,[3] daughter of ELISHA TUPPER, Esquire, Jurat of the Royal Court.
And of MARGARET, his wife.
LADY DE HAVILLAND was happily united to SIR PETER 25 years,
and survived him the long period of 29 years.
She died 15th January 1850 at the age of 98 years and 6 months,
beloved by his children, and venerated by all who knew her.

[1] (25-A.) [2] (25-B.) [3] (25-C.)



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